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VOL. XXII NO. 149 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

MAHASABHA ATTACK ON CONGRESS DECISION

Communal Award Debate In Bombay Meeting

OPPOSITIONIST ASKED TO SHUT UP

Pt. Malaviya's Passionate Plea For Unity And Tolerance

The adjourned session of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Maha Sabha Conference met on Sunday evening at the Gujarati Stree Mandal Hall, Girgaum with Dr. B. S. Moonje in the chair.

A large number of resolutions were adopted, the important one being on the attitude of the Conference on the decision of the Congress Working Committee on the Communal Award and expressed in its meeting held recently in Bombay.

AWARD CONDEMNED.

Dr. N. D. Savarker moved that: "This Conference puts on record its emphatic and unreserved condemnation of the Government solution of the communal problem of India, known as the Communal Award, as it contravenes the principles of Minority Protection of the League of Nations. Besides being grossly unjust to the Hindus, entirely subversive of all possibility of the evolution of India as a united Nation and that of real democratic system of self-Government and calculated to create and continue racial and religious dissensions in the country.

MERELY GOVT. DECISION

"This Conference holds that the Communal Award is merely a decision of the British Government and in no sense whatsoever an Award of an arbitration and that, as such, every person or party feeling aggrieved over it has the constitutional right to question or reject it, which this Conference hereby does.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

"This Conference emphatically protests against the attitude of the National Congress in respect of the Communal Award, the effect of which would be to justify the imposition by the British Government of the anti-national and reactionary demands of the Muslims on the majority community."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar.

INJUSTICE TO HINDUS

The mover observed that the Government through the Communal Award had done the greatest insjustice to the Hindus ever recorded in the annals of constitutional history. The Hindus were prepared to offer any protection to the Muslims regarding their education, culture and religion were concerned, but the Muslims were asking too much in demanding weightage in the legislatures and reservation in government service beyond a reasonable proportion.

Dr. Udgaonkar felt that he was unable to see any difference between the Nationalist Muslims and the Communalists and he was of the opinion that the Working Committee by its vague attitude had only shown that it was not in a position to give a correct lead to the country.

Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar identified the Hindus with the Congress Organisation and stated that the Congress would be nowhere if the Hindus withdrew from it.

Mr. Vijayshankar Mulshankar further supported the resolution.

Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta criticised the Communal Award as antinational and asked the Conference to reject it.

OPPOSITION MUZZLED

At this stage, a Gujarati gentleman stood up from the audience and said that he should be allowed to speak against the last portion of the resolution dealing with the Congress attitude. But Dr. Moonje shut him out on the ground that the opposition would be reflected in the vote.

When the resolution was put to vote by parts, the first two parts were unanimously passed, while the third part was adopted by a large majority, only six persons voting against it.

WHITE PAPER

Dr. S. S. Navare moved: "This Conference put on record its deliberate opinion that the constitution as foreshadowed in the White Paper will not allay but increase discontent as being most disappointing, inadequate and even retrosgressive. The resolution which was seconded by Mr. R. G. Bhide was unanimously carried.

By another resolution, the Conference expressed its sympathy with the mil. workers who were on strike.

The next important resolution was that advocating removal of untouchability and expressing approval of the two Bills for the purpose, shortly coming before the Assembly.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY AND MAHASABHA.

Mr. G. S. Kanthi proposed:—

"This Conference reiterates the resolve of the Hindu Maha Sabha for the complete eradication of untouchability and call upon the Hindus to offer every facility to the so-called untouchables in the enjoyment of social and religious rights including Dev-Darsan, use of wells and other public institutions of the Hindus under the Sanatan Hindus Dharma equally with other Hindus. This Conference approves of the principles of the two Bills for removal of untouchability that have been introduced into the Lefislative Assembly and calls upon the Hindu members to suport them."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kholvadiker.

COMMON POLICY WANTED.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan moved an amendment that "this view of Bombay Conference be forwarded to the All-India Hindu Mahasabha with a request to convene a Conference of representative Hindus of all parts of India to consider these two Bills and formulate a common policy."

The resolution with the amendment was passed with a single sanatanist dissentient.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

At this stage Pandit Malaviya arrived and addressed the gathering. He said that, though he was indisposed, he could take the opportunity of being present at the Conference out of his love and regard for the Hindu Mahasabha of Bombay. India was at present passing through a critical stage. It was the duty of every one to act wisely and with consideration and discretion. The duty of the Hindus was threefold. First the British Government was to be fought and Swaraj should be established; and at present all other methods having failed they had to achieve their object by gentle persuasion. In our demand for the nation's rights all communities were one, like the fingers of the hand acting in harmony and co-operation.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Malaviyaji pleaded for toler-ance on the part of the Hindus in their

(Continued on page 7)

FASCIST TROUBLE BREWING IN FRANCE

Serious Clashes Reported From All Over Country

PARIS, June 24.

The increasing tension between the Fascists and the Anti-Fascists is illustrated in the week-end riots in various parts of France. Over 100 persons were at injured Lorient in a pitched battle in which the mob, numbering over two-thousand, charged the mounted police with poles, stones, bottles, cafe chairs, and seized the firemen's hoses and ripped them to pieces and wrecked the Cinema where Croix de Feu ex-Servicemen were meeting.

A prominent Trades' Unionist was arrested while brandishing a sword which he seized from a wounded Lieutenant of the Mobile Guards. One policeman had an eye gouged out, and 28 others were seriously injured.—Reuter.

EXCAVATION SURPRISE AT MAADI

CAIRO, June 24.

The New York Metropolitan Museum of Arts, while excavating the prehistoric site of Maadi, has unearthed various interesting finds including a grave containing the skeleton of an adult female, whose skull was larger and better filled than the typical Upper Egyptian pre-dynastic crania, suggesting the existence in the Nile Delta, of a race of people different from the primitive inhabitants of the Upper Egpy.

The excavations at Lisht revealed the burial chamber of a lady named Happy Good, with a set of jewellery, beads, earthen-figures, a razor, an ivory wand, and four remarkable miniature ivories representing dwarflike men dancing, all in an incredible state of preservation.—Reuter.

MAHATMA ON ISLAM

No Hesitation In Saying It Is One Of Best Religions

The Secretary, Anjuman Fidaiyane Islam, Poona, wires:—

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Fidaiyane Islam, Mahatma Gandhi who was specially invited spoke on Islam and the Holy Prophet.

In the course of his speech, Mahatma Gandhi said that he had studied the Holy Quaran as well as the life of the Holy Prophet, and he was so much impressed with the high principles of Islam that he had no hesitation in saying that Islam was one of the best regions in the world.

He said that if the Mahommedans would adhere to these high principles which the Holy Prophet had taught them, they would render a signal service to humanity.

In conclusion, he laid stress on the necessity of Hindus and Muslims living in perfect amity in India.—A.P.

A. H. WILSON DEAD

BELGRADE, June 24.

Despite the sweltering heat, immense crowds in the beflagged streets greeted M. Barthou who has come from Budapest to start the counter offensive in reply to the German attempts to win the favour of the Balkans.—Reuter.

President Roosevelt's mother, aged 80, arrived at Southampton to-day on a three months' London tour of Britain and the Continent. —Reuter.

NEW KARACHI CORPORATION

Legal Opinion, Says Mayor, Is It Can't Be Elected Before August End

KARACHI, June 24.

Apropos of the alleged suppression of important legal opinion from the Advocate-General, Bombay in connection with the ensuing General Elections to the Karacial Corporation, which opinion is considered to have vital bearing on the appointment of the new chief Officer at last Wednesday's meeting, Mayor Jamshed N. Mehta made a statement to the effect that he received the opinion, a few hours before Wednesday's meeting but that he got it for his own personal guidance, though, as a matter of fact, he circulated it next day for the Members of the Corporation and the Press.

The Mayor adds that he did not intend to suppress the opinion and asserts that according to the opinion the new Corporation could not come into existence before August 31.

Commenting on the above the "Sind Observer" says, "the man who required the Advocate-Generals' opinion is not the Mayor at all but the Returning Officer, who is also the Chief Officer. When once that opinion was wrongly received by the Mayor, the opinion ought to have been immediately placed in the hands of the Returning Officer whose opinion should have been sought and placed before Wednesdays' Meeting for the guidance of Members. The Mayor cannot say that the letter is private on Wednesday and public on Thursday.

The Mayor thus discharges the Executive functions and obtains private legal opinions and springs them on Councillors which are absolutely inconsistent with and alien to spirit of the Act. It is expected, the Chief Officer would make a statement on the subject."—A. P. Special.

Ansari's Threat To Quit From C.P.B.

Communal Award Controversy Leads To Grave Crisis

RANCHI VERDICT IS FINAL

ALLAHABAD, June 24.

"The Leader" this morning writes:—

Some confirmation, though not authoritative, is available of the report that a certain cable was received either by Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from Dr. Ansari when the Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board were considering at Bombay the question of their policy with regard to the Communal Award.

It is said that in his cable Dr. Ansari, president of the Congress Parliamentary Board, threatened to resign or withdraw from the Board in case they did not accept the position with regard to the Communal Award suggested by the Swaraj Party at Ranchi prior to the Patna decisions, namely, that they neither accepted nor rejected the Communal Award.—A. P.

"AMBIGUOUS AND UNSATISFACTORY"

Muslim League And Working Committee Resolution

NEW DELHI, June 24.

An emergency meeting of the local members of the Council of the Muslim League held under the presidency of Khan Sahib Haji Rashid Ahmed resolved by 15 votes to 4 that in view of the League-Congress Pact of 1917 and in the absence of any agreed communal formula the Council, while reiterating its resolution passed at the meeting held on 2nd April 1934, reaffirmed its faith in the Communal Award as pronounced by His Majesty's Government and considered the resolution passed by the Bombay meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress to be ambiguous and unsatisfactory from the Moslem point of view. Nineteen members attended the meeting.

It is understood that the organisers of the provincial branches of the Moslem League have been reminded to expedite the reorganisation of the branches and report to the Head Office.—A.P.

MAHATMA INDISPOSED

But Attends Chief Functions

POONA, June 24.

Mahatma Gandhi is slightly indisposed. He has cancelled all interviews but attended the two chief functions of the day.

In the morning he received an address from the District Local Board and in the evenining addressed a mass meeting in the city at which he was presented with a purse of Rs. 12,000 from the Maharashtra Districts.

Before he began to address the meeting, a local Sanatanist spoke asking him not to fight untouchability with the assistance of the Government and through legislation. Over 10,000 were present at the meeting.—A.P.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam arrived from London.—Reuter.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

SIMLA, June 23.

Mr. Kulodhar Chaliha, a Congressman of Jorhat complained against the composition of the Parliamentary Board as it did not include any representative from Assam, his province. He however fully hoped that candidates would not be selected without previous consultations with Provincial Congress committees.

Mr. Chaliha was a former member of the Assam Council but resigned in obedience to Congress mandate.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN DELEGATION.

BERLIN, June 24.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained with regard to the financial experts whom the Government are sending to London tomorrow to discuss the promlem of the Young and Dawes loans in response to the British invitation. It may be considered certain that neither Mr. Schacht nor Herr von Krosigk, Finance Minister, will be included in the Governmental delegation.—Reuter.

HUNGARY'S FOREIGN DEBT.

LONDON, June 24.

The Hungarian Minister of Finance arrived in London to negotiate with the League Loans Committee as regards Hungary's Foreign Debt.—Reuter.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

BUDAPEST, June 24.

Hungarian students are planning a monster demonstration tomorrow, outside the French Legation to protest against certain of M. Barthou's statements yesterday against the treaty revision. —Reuter.

Aney-Kelkar Pact Under Fire

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RATIFIES PACT

The question of the acceptance of the pact entered into by the Democratic Swaraj Party on the one hand and Mr. M. S. Aney, representing the Congress Parliamentary Board and some Maharashtra Congress leaders on the other, caused considerable dissension in the Party ranks.

One school of thought led by Mr. N. C. Kelkar strongly supported the acceptance of the Pact Mr. Kelkar himself being the author of this move towards an understanding between the two organisations.

At a meeting of the Central Committee held 'in camera' at Tilak Hall of the "Sardar Griha" on Sunday evening, the whole question was fully threshed out. About 50 members were present and keen discussion followed.

Another school of thought headed by Dr. Savarkar and influenced by the tendencies of the Hindu Maha Sabha had pitched their choice to the unequivocal rejection of the Communal Award by the Congress Working Committee, before the Party could ratify any Pact entered into with the Congress.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT

He accordingly suggested that the signing of the Pact should be postponed till they heard definitely from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney about the attitude of the Working Committee of the Congress towards the acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award.

The attitude of Dr. Moonje who was present at the meeting was definitely towards postponing the signing of the Pact until the Working Committee had its say about the two resignations which were withdrawn on the promise to revise certain decisions arrived at the Working Commitee meeting in Bombay.

Mr. Kelkar on the other hand placed greater importance on the Pact itself than on the Communal Award. He, it appears, advocated the view that once the Democratic Swaraj Party signed the Pact, their position would be strengthened in demanding the rejection of the Award by the Working Committee.

Again, Dr. Savarkar, it is understood, held that before they signed the Pact their position was strong enough and they could now press for a quick decision by the Working Committee.

SUBMIT TO DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Gokhale, it is understood, was of opinion that when once the Pact was signed, they would have no alternative but to submit to the decision and discipline of the Congress whatever it might be. This he considered risky and pleaded for patience until a later date when the position of the Congress would be clear.

ANEY-KELKAR PACT RATIFIED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Heated debate lasting over 6 hours marked the proceedings of a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party convened to discuss the issues arising out of the recent Pact arrived between the Official Congressmen and the Democratic Swarajists. The meeting was held in camera. About 60 members were present including Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Saverkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, and Messrs. M. S. Aney, G. B. Deshpande, J. S. Karandikar, D. V. Gokhale, L. B. Bhopatkar, S. D. Deo, N. V. Gadgil, G. S. Pasale, D. V. Divekar, V. K. Bhave, Saptarshi, P. G. Joshi, Gulabchand and Deshmukh.

THE TWO VIEWS

The opinion on the important question as to whether the Central Committee should accept or reject the Pact stood divided, when the group led by Dr. Savarkar decidedly opposed the Pact which, according to him, confined the activities of the Democratic Swarajists to restricted limits while Mr. N. C. Kelkar's group maintained that it was not so. The Kelkar group seemed to be adamant in their conviction of the necessity of accepting the Pact without question.

"WAIT AND SEE"

The Savarkar Group contended that the attitude of the Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board was not clear yet and until their attitude towards the Communal Award was definitely defined, the question of acceptance of the Pact should be kept in abeyance.

Mr. M. S. Aney stood up and exhorted the members to the immediate advisibility of accepting the Pact, which commensurate with the present political circumstances would have far-reaching effects.

It is understood that Dr. B. S. Moonje's view was requested for, who is reported to have said that the policy of "wait and see" was advisable until such time as the Congress Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board defined their definite attitude towards the Communal Award.

At last the opposing groups agreed upon the following reso-

(Continued on page 7)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Graduates, Strong in Sanskrit and English and a B.Sc. able to coach up high standards in our High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply sharp stating terms and testimonials within a week to the President. Prantij Municipality. (8564.)

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8560

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ITALY REVERTS TO GUILD SYSTEM

Fascist State Compels Capital And Labour To Function Not Antagonistically But As Complementary Of One Another

Guilds have been established recently in Italy to regulate and conduct the whole economic life of the country.

It took seven years to prepare this innovation in the economic framework, and some years of experiment must pass before corresponding constitutional changes can be evolved and the Guild-State emerge from them writes Odon Por in the "News Chronicle".

All this, cumulatively means a social change, which, if abruptly brought about, would be unsuccessful. It is not enough to pass a new constitution. If there is no will to back it up . . . if it does not represent some new national experience . . . if it does not rest on institutions already solidly established, it will soon break down.

Men must be first schooled and methods must be devised and tried out before they can be put definitely to new tasks. The whole working population of Italy, employers and employees, artisans, professionals and intellectuals, had to be organised in appropriate trade unions and accustomed to consider their daily work as a function in the public interest—not antagonistic but complementary of one another—before powers over the economic life of the country were to devolve upon them.

EAGER FOR NEW ORDER.

This preparatory phase is closed. All trades and professions now have their organisations: all have their collective contracts, true trade laws, binding on all concerned; they have been tested in many controversies and have been found fit; they have been put to many tasks, involving frequently the sacrifice of group interests, and have been found willing to shoulder them.

From all this, a new spirit—the guild spirit—has arisen, eager to achieve a new order and to guarantee its ultimate stability.

Upon these results a further step could be taken: 22 corporations have been created, covering the whole economic sphere of the country.

Each corporation represents a whole cycle of production and is not based on a single commodity or service; thus organised, on the lines of the great branches of industry, unnecessary subdivisions were avoided and a sufficient comprehensiveness secured for the efficient working of each corporation. For instance:

Paper manufacturers are grouped with printers and publishers, writers, journalists, musicians, artists and artisans.

Manufacturers of textile raw materials and wholesale and retail traders in all these goods are linked up with agricultural experts, chemists, artists, artisans and co-operative societies;

The Corporation of Cereals combines producers of cereals, millers, bakers and dealers—all those categories which form a cycle of production;

The Corporation of Horticulture, Flowers and Fruit is composed of six representatives of the employers and six representatives of the employees; two representatives of each from the canning industry two of each of the industry of citric products; two of each from the various trades interested in the Corporation. In addition there is one agricultural expert one chemist, and one representative of the co-operative societies.

In special cases, however, Corporative Committees can be formed dealing with one special product or service only. The decisions of these must, of course, be submitted for approval to their respective Corporations. When problems arise that may interest two or more Corporations, these can be called together and can come to a common decision.

LINKED WITH THE STATE.

Employers and employees are represented in equal numbers in every Corporation while the numbers of technicians vary according to the nature and number of trades combined in each Corporation.

Special experts can be called in and consulted by the Corporations, or the Corporations may ask the National Council of Research—the scientific general staff of the country—to undertake special research on their behalf.

By the participation in their work of the chiefs of the State departments, a link is set up between the Corporations and the State. The decisions of the Corporations are taken by individual vote or by two different methods of collective voting: voting by separate groups (e.g., by industries) and voting by the separate bodies of employers and employees.

Those voting systems will be worked out in detail in an Arder of Council to appear soon. According to them, the groups forming the Corporations should have the opportunity of expressing their organic will; indeed, the various groups, irrespective of the number of their members, will stand on an equal footing. In this way, no group will predominate by sheer weight of membership.

The Guilds are empowered not only to thrash out every problem of production and distribution, but also to draft the policy which each trade and national economy as a whole must adopt. They can plan their respective industry and restrict, increase and change production and distribution. Moreover, their plans become laws, in others, when the interests of all some cases directly, in some are concerned, upon approval by the National Guilds Council, which is the National Assembly of all Guilds.

NO TOP-HEAVY BUREAUCRACY

What is most remarkable in all this is the clearness and simplicity of the system. The Guilds are samll, untrammelled bodies—true general staffs—not top-heavy bureaucratic organs. They have the function of moulding economic relations in the interest of the community. There are no limits set to this function. The interest of the collecte may demand in the future the collectivisation of some or all branches of the economic activities and there is nothing to preclude such solutions.

However, the Italian methods of collectivisations will differ, if ever introduced, from similar methods already applied, or theoretically elaborated, in other countries, namely, the Corporations themselves may become in Italy owners and managers of some or all branches of the productive activities on behalf of the community—in much the same way, though broader in scope, as the English Marketing Boards are enabled to do.

There are, at any rate, problems envisaged in Italy by responsible currents of opinion and action. But before any such or similar steps can be taken, the present system of regulative and legislative guilds must have a fair chance to unfold and affirm themselves.

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How Will Foreign Trade Develop In The Future?

New Groupings And Modified Competition

An Interview With Dr. Otto Christian Fischer

In the following interview with a representative of "World Trade," an outstanding industrial leader of Germany comments on some vital issues affecting the future development of trade between the nations. Dr. Otto Christian Fischer is a member of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, President of the "Central Association of the German Banking Industry" and head of the banking and credit section of the newly created corporative organization set up to embrace the whole of industry, trade and commerce in Germany. As a member of the Board of the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft, Dr. Fisher has always been actively interested in problems of general economic development, on which subject he published a booklet last year entitled "National World Economy."

(What do you consider will be the probable trend of International Trade during the coming months?)

The value of international trade done in 1933 was 23,031 million dols. as against 68,641 dols. millions in 1929. If this decline in international trade has now come to a halt, this does not mean that things have begun to improve but merely that the point has been reached where world trade can neither live nor die, i.e. the point at which each country is only buying from the others that quantity of goods without which their national existence would be endangered. But even this minimum exchange of goods is being menaced, for those countries, which have passive balances of trade and of payments, can no longer even buy their essential requirements, or at any rate cannot do so without underselling other countries by reducing their own standard of living or by currency manipulations. It is obvious that these sort of practices must in the long run reduce world commerce still further. Naturally all those who have understood that a continuation of the present state of affairs must lead to the death of international trade, are working for an increase in the exchange of goods between nations. But in plain contrast to this, many Governments are pursuing a deliberate policy of restriction and hope to succeed in accustoming the economic organism of their countries to absorbing a progressively smaller amount of nourishment. Such measures are unavoidable as a means of defence for those countries whose passive balances of trade and of payments leave them no other way out. But if restrictive trade policies are also adopted by the countries which are not compelled to do so by circumstances, international trade will receive a knock-out blow. Countries with a favourable balance of payments have their hands free when it comes to increasing their purchases abroad, and the responsibility for leading the way out of the world crisis lies with them.

INCREASE PURCHASING POWER

Once the immediate dangers have been dealt with, the first condition for putting world trade on a stabler basis will be to increase the purchasing power of those countries whose inhabitants have about the same needs as those in the leading countries of the European-American group of civilization. These needs cannot be met as long as the general economic level of prosperity of the first-named countries is low and its individual inhabitants are consequently relatively poor. Presumably an improvement in the general economic condition of the countries in question and an increase in the purchasing power of their inhabitants can only be obtained by the granting of long-term credits, and this is in many respects involves a change in international political mentality.

(Which are the chief political, financial and psychological factors concerned in the future development of World Trade?)

The decisive political factor militating against a revival of international commerce seems to me to be the general lack of confidence which finds its most important reflection in the dispute about the disarmament question. Too frequently public opinion has a wrong idea of the situation in other countries. Thus, prejudices against certain countries are created and this involves further difficulties for international trade.

TWO CATEGORIES.

With regard to the financial difficulties, two categories must be distinguished. Firstly, there are those arising inevitably out of the present situation of world commerce for countries dependent on the purchase of raw materials from foreign countries. Secondly, there are the financial difficulties which arise from the need to find interest and amortization on old debts; and in this connection debts not represented by any economic assets, such as war debts and reparations, aggravate the situation more particularly. The difficulties arising out of current business can be relieved by a skilful system of commercial treaties, but the second order of difficulties can only be got out of the way if we remember fundamental economic laws and are prepared to learn from the peasant that even the best cow must be fed before she can yield any milk and that the rice paid for the cow cannot be redeemed out of the proceeds of the milk given in a single month. Unfortunately, many people, including also otherwise hard-headed business men, seem to have faith in some kind of magic which will enable a cow not only to give milk and pull the plough without being fed, but also to lay golden eggs. This viewpoint is specially prevalent among bankers, although it must of course be remembered in their favour that behind them stand their threatening customers asking for their golden eggs irrespective of economic facts. Undoutedly the past must be liquidated in some form or other which will not cause the private creditor damage threatening his very existence. But you cannot expect the salvation of international trade from those who are exclusively concerned with the liquidation of the past, any more that you would expect practical guidance for clearing up the present world political situation from historical specialists on the Punic Wars.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS.

As regards the psychological factors at present still militating against economic improvement, apart from political distrust there is the growing attitude of scepticism in regard to the advantages of the international division of labour. It is still talked about, but rather in the tone in which one might speak of the importance of the Holy Alliance for contemporary European politics. This too is due to the constant increase, in recent years, of customs tariffs, barriers to foreign trade, unstable currencies and discrimination, but above all to a growing ignorance about international economic questions in those circles which determine international economic policy.

It ought to be seriously considered whether it would not be useful, before calling together conferences for the practical solution of current problems, to undertake as rapid as possible a study of the actual conditions, without immediately calling in the whole world as spectator. We might also usefully ask ourselves whether we can still look upon the consequences arising out of international competition in the same way as before the war, when the destruction of a competitor was regarded as something healthy and desirable. More, particularly, we should ask ourselves whether in view of the present state of world economy it is not better for a country to deliver two units of merchandise to another country at adequate prices than four units below cost price.

COMPLETE SELF-SUFFIENCY NOT POSSIBLE.

(Can a policy of economic isolation be reconciled with international trade?)

No great nation which has the high level of civilization and standard of life of the European community of nations can contemplate autarchy in the sense of complete self-sufficiency. If, owing to insurmountable foreign exchange difficulties, a country like Germany finds herself obliged to aim at a greater development of her own economic forces, she does so as a measure of defence which cannot be renounced as long as international economic policy continues along the lines adopted up till now. The economic theories of Friederich List, which postulate the best possible exploitation of national resources, will play an important part in this connection. Closely-knit national economies will, of course, continue to require a considerable amount of additional products which, owing to climatic or geographical conditions, cannot be produced at home at all or only at greatly increased cost. On such a foundation a sound exchange of goods and services freed from excessive fluctuations can develop within certain limits. Alongside this general change in the structure of world trade may be observed a tendency towards the formation of "reginal economic areas" with an intensified inter-change of goods. Striking examples are the British Empire the economic area of the U. S. A., and to an increasing degree also France with her colonial empire and the Netherlands with their possessions in the Dutch East Indies. The commercial policies of Russia and Japan pursue the same objective, and finally there is the Pact of Rome. A country like Germany must also try to improve its position in regard to supplies by making use of this fruitful idea. A closer analysis of Germany's foreign trade shows that an intensified exchange with a number of European agricultural States is possible, although this would not, of course, provide a complete substitute for the exchange of high quality goods with her immediate neighbour countries.

INCREASE WEALTH.

It is the duty of every Government to see to it that the economic resources of its own country are used in such a way as to provide an increase in wealth, and not a decrease, as happens, for example, in the case of the various forms of dumping. It follows that it is the duty of Governments to assure their country that measure of purchasing power on the international markets without which neither those markets nor the economic life of their own country can exist. Unfortunately, it is constantly forgotten that buying is a reciprocal business, not only in the legal but in the economic meaning of the word. Governments often believe that they have done all they ought to do if they take steps to see to it that their own nationals buy nothing from other countries, although at the same time other countries are exhorted to buy abroad as much as possible. It goes without saying that every Government must put the interests of its own country first, but a consideration which has to be borne in mind all the time is the following: has not the interdependence of the nations developed so far (often without the responsible authorities being aware of the fact), that to take inadequate account of this interdependence does more harm than good to one's own interests?

(What role can and ought the State to play in world trade?)

From what has been said above it follows that special importance attaches to the negotiation of commercial treaties. It can be clearly seen that since 1931 international trade has increasingly followed the path of quotas, preferences, clearing agreements, etc., which means that the importance of the Governments' foreign commercial policies has increased. In other words, that the political factor is coming more and more into evidence.

(What contribution can the business man make to the development of world trade?

For the industrialist and the exporter, whose business it is to supply the national economy with the necessary industrial products and the raw materials wanted in that connection, the close connection between home production, home supply and international economic relations is axiomatic. But perhaps up till now they have been in the position of the general who, when looking around for allies, forgot that his best and most reliable allies were his own soldiers. There are in the civilized world some thousands of business men, transport magnates and bankers who speak the same business language but who in the aggregate cannot agree on the simplest question in international economic life owing to the fact that they are too greatly influenced by their own professional viewpoint. It hardly requires proof that, however indispensable these leaders are, they can achieve little if they have not got behind them the army of highly qualified workers whose existence determines the efficiency of a nation. It would constitute a considerable progress in thought if business leaders and their workers would realize, firstly, that their standard of life can only be maintained and improved if the principle of a struggle between employers and workers is once and for all abandoned; secondly, that in international trade the more efficient performance must in all circumstances be paid more highly than the less efficient; and, finally, that this claim to higher reward ought not to be destroyed by unbridled competition on the part of the highly developed countries among themselves. The practical results of realizing these facts could, of course, only be obtained as and when the Governments of these highly developed countries acted accordingly, that is to say, began to see the essential objective not in fighting but in co-operation, and admitted that greater efficiency is not something to be condemned but something praiseworthy even when it happens to manifest itself in a neighbouring country.

(What is the importance of international organisations, such as the International Chamber of Commerce in the promotion of world trade?

The importance of international organizations, especially of the International Chamber of Commerce, is clearly demonstrated by what has been said above. It is the task of the International Chamber to clarify public opinion concerning the obstacles existing in the way of international collaboration, to publish its opinions relative thereto, and on all possible occasions to enter the lists in favour of a removal of the existing barriers. Its work can contribute very much to bringing about a state of mind in which people not only see in a business competitor an opponent, but also remember that even the most highly competitive country is inhabitated by individuals who want to maintain and improve the standard of life, of themselves and their families, who therefore prefer an honourable peace which favours steady work and economic progress to every form of strife, and who know by pleasant and by unpleasant experience that a comprehensive exchange of goods which meets economic requirements is to the advantage of all parties. Of course all activity is conditioned by decisions taken in the political field, and this also applies to the work of the International Chamber of Commerce, but it can help to spread a realization of the fact that a bad organization of international trade makes the task of the statesmen very much more difficult, and that 'vice versa' a good one, and a sound conception of international competition based on real performance and on the 'recognition' of performance, can materially contribute to make the difficult tasks with which statesmen are faced more easy.

William Powell in "Fashions of 1934" with Bette Davis shown at Pathe.

Plight Of Sweepers Of B. B. & C. I. Ry.

BOMBAY, June 24.

"Out of the 17 sweepers in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company (Bombay Central), 8 with their families are shelterless either both in scorching heat or in rains, while others without families dwell in different places in town far away from their place of service," states the Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Parel, in a statement to the "United Press."

"Being Harijans," he continues, "they are kept almost everywhere apart and aloof from common society. Some of them so far have managed to live in different quarters in miserable condition and some in the yard in temporary huts made of bamboo poles and gunny-bag roof. But now that these huts are demolished they are forced to stay out in rains. These Bhangis with their wives and children are completely left to the mercy of nature's wrath."

"It is a matter of disgrace," he concludes, "the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union took up with the Administration the question of providing them with free quarters a year back, and after prolonged negotiations and innumerable interviews with the staff officers and the Agent, the Administration at last agreed to provide these Bhangis with quarters made of galvanised iron-sheets on a monthly rental of As. 8. This promise was made in April last, but still the Administration has not fulfilled the pledge given to the Union. The poor Harijans are lent the use of empty goods-wagons now, to protect themselves from monsoon."—United Press.

MUSICAL SPECTACLE AT PATHE CINEMA

"Fashions Of 1934"

Apparently Warner Bros. made "42nd Street", "Footlight Parade", "Gold Diggers of 1933", and "Wonder Bar" as a prelude to the mighty show which was released at Pathe Cinema yesterday. "Fashions of 1934". Never before have we seen a picture which is so thoroughly entertaining apart from its lavishness of production.

The background of the picture is a very strong story where Bette Davis and William Powell act to perfection the leading roles. They are ably supported by Veree Teasdale, Frank McHugh, and Hugh Herbert.

Sherwood Nash, a promoter, bribes truck drivers for exclusive modistes, who handle Parisian gowns, to let him see the new models before they are delivered. Lynn, an artist, copies them and he sells the patterns to the cheaper class of houses.

Nash goes to Paris but is unable to obtain any designs. Finally, however, he sees Baroque, a famous designer, in a book shop, and learns from a clerk that Baroque gets his ideas for new models from old prints, figuring that fashions go by cycles. Nash adopts the same methods. Lynn makes the designs and Nash signs them Baroque, or some other equally famous artist and sends them to New York.

At Ciro's Nash sees Baroque with a beautiful woman, who has taken Paris by storm. She is masquerading as the Grand Duchess Alix, a Russian Emigree, but he recognizes her as an old Hoboken friend. Nash has met an American in Paris by the name of Ward who has an ostrich farm but is unable to sell the feathers because they are not in style.

The promoter gets an option on all of Ward's supplies and determines to make ostrich feathers the fashion. To do this he forces the Duchess, on threat of exposing her, to sign a contract with him to play in a revue. He also gets her to persuade Baroque, who is in love with her, to finance the show. The revue is a hit and Nash announces from the stage that he is opening an exclusive woman's shop.

Ostrich feather have been put over by the Duchess, who wears them in the revue, and as Nash has a corner on the market he gets all the business while other merchants are on the verge of ruin.

Lynn is in love with Nash but when he makes eyes at the Duchess, she decides to go to Berlin with Jimmy, a young chap who wants to marry her.

In the meantime Baroque discovers that Nash has selling designs in New York with his name forged to them. He swears out a complaint against Nash for fraud. Nash is placed under arrest the night Baroque and the Duchess are married. He tells the police it is all a mistake and says he will prove it if they will take him to Baroque.

This is done and Nash exposes the Duchess to Baroque and tells him he will broadcast who she is unless Baroque drops the charges and also buys out his gown shop. Nash has learned that government officials have confiscated the feathers because they were diseased, and consequently his business is dead.

Upon getting his check from Baroque, he rushes to Lynn's hotel and catches her just as she is going to the train to meet Jimmy. He persuades her to return to America with him, telling her he is going to quit the racket. She believes him, and happily leave for the states.

Perhaps the most popular part of the picture will be the 200 Busby Berkeley dancers, who rally put up a magnificent show in this production. The Fan Dance, the pageant of Ostrich Plumes, the Hall of Human Harps, and Venus with her Galley Slaves, are too gorgeous to adequately describe.

Incorporated in this vast spectacle we have the most marvellous display of gowns and fashions in general that have ever been seen on the screen. This is no ordinary Fashion Parade but is put over with that magnificence and grandeur which we have learnt to expect from Warner Bros.

SWADESHI—THE NEW OUTLOOK

What Swadeshi Workers Should Do

The "Svadeshi" writes:—

The discussions which the Executive Committee of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh had with Mahatma Gandhi, during his recent stay in Bombay, have been extremely useful in elucidating the situation created by the publication of what was reported to be "the New Definition" of Swadeshi, proposed by him. From these discussions it is clear that what Gandhiji suggested was not a new definition—in fact Gandhiji pleaded his inability to formulate a workable definition—of Swadeshi, but it was intended as a definition of the scope of the work which the All-India Swadeshi Sangh should undertake.

Mahatmaji's aim in proposing this delimitation of the sphere of efforts is to secure that the services of those associated with the Sangh and its affiliated bodies are utilised to the best advantage of the community in general.

As he made it clear, he has not the slightest intention of depreciating the utility of organised large scale industries in achieving economic progress nor does he ignore the contribution that these industries make towards the reduction of the drain of national resources. What he feels, however, is that the large scale industries, organised as they are, and enjoying, as some of them do, the benefit of protective tariff, are able effectively to reduce our dependence on imported goods without the active help of Swadeshi propagandists.

"A DELUSION"

Swadeshi workers will in his opinion, be labouring under a delusion if they believe that it is they who have made any substantial contribution to the growth of the iron, steel, cement or sugar industries in recent years. These industries and the cotton textile industry are well able to take care of themselves and can do without the adventitious aid of Swadeshi propaganda.

What is most needed to-day in the country is the resuscitation of cottage industries and the introduction of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists. These will add to the wealth of the country and the Swadeshi Sangh, if it actively fosters this development, will have the satisfaction of contributing in the same creative effort, which made from all sides by the modern generation of Indians, is expected to raise the cultural status of the nation.

From the discussions it emerges that there are two views which Mahatma Gandhi holds emphatically. The first is that it is well-nigh impossible for the Sangh to devise a satisfactory, workable definition of Swadeshi and on the basis of it to attempt to certify goods as Swadeshi or to classify certain goods as non-Swadeshi. That he believes is the function of an expert and not that of a propagandist body.

The second view which Mahatmaji holds is that activities of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh should be in no danger of being misconstrued as advertising propaganda for organised large scale industries. The public in general it is view have imbibed the lesson of Swadshi, so that they do not now need to be told that it is their duty to patronise Swadeshi even at a sacrifice and he does not fear that this sentiment will now recede in the background.

TRADING ON SENTMENT?

All the same the feeling is growing among large sections of the community that our industrialists are trading on Swadeshi sentiment without showing sufficient concern, either for labour or for the consumer. The degree of control that a body like the All-India Swadeshi Sangh can exrcise in these directions will, in Mahatma Gandhi's view, be inappreciable, and ineffective action will be worse than inaction.

In the case of small industries, where production is carried on in cottages, there is, Mahatma Gandhi believes less scope for exploitation, and it may be easier for the Sangh through its affiliated bodies to exercise some effective watch to ensure that the interests both of the producer and the consumer are properly safeguarded.

It is these considerations which have, therefore, induced Gandhiji to suggest that, for the time-being at any rate, the Sangh and the affiliated bodies will do well to concentrate their energies on the promotion of small industries by studying their needs and their difficulties and striving, in so far as it lies within the power of organised effort, to meet them.

GIRL SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

20 Huts Gutted In Washermanpet

MADRAS, June 23.

In connection with the outbreak of fire in Washermanpet reported last night resulting in the destruction of over 20 huts, a Muslim girl aged about 15 who sustained serious burns succumbed to her injuries in hospital.

Her mother is lying in a precarious condition

It is stated that both the mother and daughter who were accustomed to strict observance of Purdah crouched in a corner of the house shrieking in terror when the flames enveloped them until they were rescued by a neighbour.—A. P.

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THE CHARKHA IN MEDINA

Appeal To Muslims To Help The Poor Of Prophet's City

(From A Correspondent)

A scheme to promote the hand-spinning and weaving industry of Medina Shareef was formulated in 1932 in Hyderabad Deccan by the following well known nobles and officials of Hyderabad: 1 Nawab Saif Nawaz Junga Bahadur, Prince of Makalla, President; 2 Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Retired Foreign and Political Minister; 3 Nawab Fakhre Yar Jung Bahadur, Finance Secretary; 4 Nawab Akhtar Yar Jung Bahadur, Ecclesiastical Secretary; 5 Moulvi Ahsanul Zaman Saheb, Secretary Drainage Dept; 6 Gulam Ali Mahomedi Saheb, Director of Industries; 7 Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur dur Saheb, Jagreerdar; 8 Moulvi Syed Padsha Huseini Saheb Kadri; 9 Moulvi Elias Barni Saheb, Professor; 10 Moulvi Faizuddin Saheb Advocate; 11 Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin Saheb, Merchant; 12 Dr. Khaja Moinuddin Saheb, Retired Director of Medical and Sanitation Department, and others.

Its aim and objects were to help the poor inhabitants of Medina Shareef by teaching them spinning and weaving work of the cloth and other arts by supplying them all the materials free for the purpose. The above Committee is working most satisfactorily for the last 2 years and has succeeded in collecting the amount of Rs. 40,000 for the above good purpose and has also succeeded in establishing spinning and weaving industries in Medina Shareef in the year 1933. It is a matter of great pleasure to announce that the poor inhabitants of Medina Shareef numbering to nearly 200 have been taking great interest in the said industry. The cloth prepared by these people is used for "Ehram" and "kafan." It is also very gratifying to report that more than 100 women and girls are working at present and several hundreds yards of cloth prepared by these people of Medina Shareef were immediately sold there and then on the spot.

Now the above Committee respectfully appeals to the Muslims of Bombay in particular and the Muslims of India in general that they should come forward and help the above scheme to help the poor people of Medina Shareef. This would be the best form of charity because the amount of Rs. 40,000 collected by the Committee has been spent mostly for purchasing materials and in sending the artists to teach these industriess to the people of Medina Nearly 400 charkhas and 50 handlooms and all other necessary materials have already been sent there and the work is going on regularly for the last one year. Cotton worth Rs. 3,000 has already been sent there for the weaving and spinning purposes. Those who wish to contribute towards this fund, should send their subscriptions direct to the Imperial Bank Hyderabad Deccan to be credited to the Account of "Hand Spinning and Weaving Industry of Hedjaz."

WHAT IS TRUE "CULTURE"

Mr. Satyamurti's Exposition

IT'S IMPORTANCE IN PRESENT DAY CIVILISATION

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, a public meeting of the residents of Matunga was held at the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, on Sunday morning when Mr. S. Sathyamurthy spoke on "Culture."

There was a large gathering to hear him Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer presided.

In the course of his lecture Mr Satyamurthy said that "Culture" was an important factor in present-day civilization. The votaries of "Culture" in the West to which they owed all the progress they achieved ran into millions

An important source of culture was "the Book and the Writen Word" over which Mileon went into raptures.

Culture had its uses in ordered Society ruled as it was by manners To a man of culture manners, kindly feelings, restraint in outward and inward action, and appreciation of beuty, of art, and of order and harmony were important forms of culture

BYE-PRODUCTS OF CUTURE.

Cleanliness and orderliness were bye-products of culture. A man of culture perforce had an innate liking for beauty, and harmony He was always well-tempered or of not he might at least excercies a severe check on his temper. He has at east got into the mode of excercising a proper restraint in language, tone, and manners, when conversing with others.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurthy said:

"A cultured society or one which has been brought up to value culture, behaves beautifully in "crowds." There is no confusion. Conversation for a cultured group of individuals will never mean the jargon of loud voices where each speaker raises his voice to drown that of others. Nor does it mean conflicting group-talks with their attendant confusion. In well-ordered society, decorum, restraint and manners are important gifts to "the social man."

Culture excercises its sway in every petty act of the votary. In the act of taking in food, a "man of culture" will never be seen smacking his lips or "gulping in, all at once, as much food as the mouth can contain;" nor will he indulge in "vigorous munching with audible sounds."

Nor will he yawn in public nor indulge in indecorous postures that one so often associates with aborigines, "innocent of culture."

WHAT PERSON OF CULTURE GENERALLY DOES

"Culture frames its own rules for every man or woman who owe allegiance to the cult. In his or her relation to the nearest and dearest, the man or woman of culture is sweet and gentle and accommodatice. A real man of culture will be kindly and sympathetic towards his wife and children. He will not even hurt the feelings of others, and is always considerate towards others' feelings in any matter over which different opinions are possible. The Catholic temperament of the man of culture is the sign by which culture is detected.

The man of culture has an interest in games; indoor and outdoor, as a way of escape from the rigours of life and views games as intellectual relaxation only. Prolonged indulgence for example, in card-play with which many seem inflicted" to the detriment of other occupations, is repulsive to the votary of culture.

"An undue liking for any game interferes with the even tenor of a man's life and may even put a brake on the growth of the cultural instinct in him. In these and other matters men of culture have their own unconscious code which excercise a natural sway over their actions.

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Leyland who was unbeaten on Friday made 109 in forceful cricket.

INDIA BEAT SOUTH AFRICA

Game In Second Test Ends In Heavy Downpour

(Special Cable.)

DURBAN, June 23.

Played in half gale at Curries Fountain before 4,000 the Second Test between All-India and South Africa resulted in victory for the visitors by two goals to nil.

The first goal came after 20 minutes, Ramanna tipping the ball into the net without effort.

The second half began in a sharp shower of rain but even with wind the South Africans were no match for the speedy visitors.

Lakshminarayan the only scorer put India two ahead.

The game ended with only India in the picture in heavy downpour.

WOOLWICH-SANDHURST MATCH DRAWN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 23.

The match between R. M. A. Woolwich and R. M. C. Sandhurst, which commenced yesterday ended in draw.

The following are the scores:—Woolwich 282 for 8 declared. Sandhurst 210. Woolwich second innings 166 for 4 declared. Sandhurst second innings 118 for 7.

FOOTBALL IN MYSORE

Challenge Union To Meet Krishna Union

(From A Correspondent)

MYSORE, June 23

On the third day of the All-India Football Tournametn conducetd by the Mysore Football Association, two matches were played on the Mysore Football grounds last evening, when the Challenge Union 'A' beat the Youths' Association, Channarpattana, by one goal to nil, and Muslims Mysore beat the champions of Mysore by two goals to one.

Thus the Challenge Union earned the right to meet the Krishna Union, Bangalore, to-morrow (Monday) and Muslims 'B', Mysore, the right to meet the winners of the Monday match, on 29th.

There will be no match on 25th and two matches will be played on 26th one between the Young Socials, Mysore, and Muslims Ramnad, and the other between the B. U. F. O., Bangalore, and the Recreation Club, Madras.

Altogether eight more matches will have to be played.

S. S. BOY SCOUTS RETURN FROM CAMP

NAINITAL, (By Mail.)

Mr. J. S. Varma, headquarters commissioner and camp director, Nirmal Vana Training Camp, Sitlakhet, (Almora) writes:—

The entire party of campers consisting of over 70 scouters, rovers, scouts and girl-guides besides instructors and officers in charge of the various sections spent a happy time at Nainital from the 18th to the 20th June.

On the 20th instant the entire party attended the Legislative Council Meeting in the Council Chamber. At the request of Syed Akhtar Husain, deputy camp director, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Minister of Education and Mr. A. H Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction met the members of the party.

The camp will terminate on the 30th instant.

The U. S. A. New Deal

ALPHABET FOR BUSINESS MEN

Below is given the list commenced of the new governmental agencies in the United States. The list, which gives their names and describes their objects, shows the extent of the organization set up by President Roosevelt's Administration in its efforts to stimulate economic recovery:

Direct Unemployment Relief.

C. C. C.

Is Civilian Conservation Corps. Organized April, 1933, to employ 300,000 men from 18 to 25 years old, whose families were in relief, to improve federal, state, and adjoining private lands by grooming forests, checking soil erosion, and arresting pests. Assigned to more than 1,500 camps. Men receive base rate of dolls. 30 a month, most of which is allotted to their families. At least dolls. 175 millions spent to date from general public works and other funds. Since June 30, 1933. P.W.A. has set aside dolls. 323 millions for C. C. C. while Congress has appropriated the unexpended balance of the dolls 100 millions made available during the Hoover administration for an emergency federal building programme. Director, Robert Fechner, Temp, Building 2, Washington.

C. W. A.

Is Civil Works Administration. Organized November, 1933, because of lag in public works programme. To give immediate employment at regular wages to 4 million men and women, mostly from relief rolls, on useful improvements of minor character. Programme has been expanded to include employment of artists, professional men, and white collar workers generally on an amazing variety of job-making public projects. To supplement original allotment of dolls. 400 millions from Public Works Fund, on Feb. 16, Congress appropriated, dolls. 950 millions for unemployment relief with authority to use a part of this money to continue C. W. A. through March 31. F. E. R. A. officials in charge of federal and state offices.

F. E. R. A.

Is Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Has distributed to states for direct relief since organization last May to January 1, 1934, dolls. 321 millions of a dolls. 500 million appropriation. The Act provides for disbursement of dolls. 250 millions contingent upon states putting up dolls. 3 for every dol. 1 by federal government; dolls. 200 millions have been distributed on this basis. Other half of the appropriation may be disbursed to states at discretion of administrator; discretionary disbursements total dolls. 121 millions. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, Walker Johnson Building, Washington.

F. S. R. C.

Is Federal Surplus Relief Corp. Combines disposition of surplus farm products with the distribution of food to destitute. Prays for processing of surplus commodities purchased by A.A.A. Has handled, directly or by supervision of state buying, pork beef, mutton, butter, grain, flour, wheat, beans, cod-liver oil, eggs, fuel, clothing, shoes and bedding. Officered by F. E. R. A. heads.

Co-ordination, Planning, Reconciliation.

C. S. B.

Is Central Statistical Board. Established by executive order July 27, 1933. An interdepartmental group which neither gathers nor compiles statistics, but gives advice with reference to fields that should be covered and technical systems to be employed in gathering and compilation. Eliminates duplication, recommends economies in government statistical work. Chairman, W. W. Riefler, Commerce Building, Washington.

N. E. C.

Is National Emergency Council. Formed by executive order December, 1933, promises to become one of the most powerful groups in the New Deal. Has taken over general supervisory functions of the cabinet board; originally set up to advise and direct the general functions of the recovery units like N. R. A., T. V. A., et al. Will also take over local functioning of these units. To have charge of local compliance problems under N. R. A. codes. Executive Secretary, Frank C. Walker, Commercial Bank Building, Washington.

N. L. B.

Is National Labour Board. Set up under N.R.A. August 5, 1933, to handle labour disputes threatening suspension of work, authorized as national body by President Dec. 16. Has dealt with several hundred labour disputes and co-operated with Department of Labour in mediation and conciliation, always on basis of enforcing collective bargaining provisions of N. I. R. A. Has 18 divisional offices to administer local activities. Holds hearings in field and in Washington. Draws up agreements between employers and employees for elections of employee representatives in collective bargaining. Work now touches all labour problems except those of individual employees, which are handled locally. Chairman, Senator, Robert F. Wagner, Commerce Building, Washington.

N. P. B.

Is National Planning Board. Appointed by President Roosevelt last summer to stimulate and coordinate state and city planning. Now correlating all researches and surveys under way with reference to natural resources, population distribution and trends, health and other public welfare problems. Allotted dolls. 250,000 by P.W.A. to send technical advisers into states to develop long-range programmes. Chairman, Frederick A. Delano, Washington.

O. F. C. T.

Is Office of Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation. Created by Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, approved June 16, 1933, for a period of one year unless extended for another by the President Joseph B. Eastman appointed co-ordinator with circumscribed authority and the co-operation of three regional co-ordinating committees of railroad executives to eliminate unnecessary duplication of railroad service and facilities and permit joint use of terminals, to control allowances and accessory services, to prevent impairment of earnings and to avoid other preventable expense. Also instructed by Congress to investigate and consider means of improving general transportation conditions. Interstate Commerce Bldg., Washington.

S.A.B.

Is Science Advisory Board. Founded by executive order July 31, 1933. A group of 9 distinguished scientists and engineers. Advises President and government agencies on organization, functioning and programming of scientific and technical work. Immediate duty is to fit technical services into budgetary economy programme. Long-time duty is to develop sound governmental policies on scientific work. Chairman, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—"World Trade."

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Deficit Budget For Calcutta University

Dr. B. C. Roy's Appeal To Govt. To Be More Liberal In Their Contributions

CALCUTTA, June 23.

"The outgoing year may be called good so far as the University finances are concerned, as will be evident from the fact that the closing balance stands at Rs. 2,13,405," said Dr. B. C. Roy, President of the Board of Accounts, Calcutta University, while presenting the budget for the next financial year (which commences from July 1 next) at the Senate meeting held this afternoon.

Continuing Dr. Roy said that the estimated receipts for the next year were Rs. 19,98,393 as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 21,81,768, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,83,375.

This amount of deficit is proposed to be wiped off by drawing from the outgoing year's closing balance.

"IN WANT ALWAYS."

Dr. Roy concluded with an appeal to the Government to be more liberal in the matter of contributions towards the University.

Said he: "If the Government provides only a minimum amount in scale of deficit, we shall certainly be in want always. The Government either has to make a grant covering the average deficit (which was fixed as a result of prolonged negotiations at Rs. 4,45,000) so that we could find a balance to meet the increased expenditure of future years or the Government has to pay increasing amounts each year to meet the increasing deficits. If the University were to meet its present obligations and give effect to the proposals of the University Reorganisation Committee, which were accepted by the Government.—United Press.

At What Age Do Pugilists Die?

First Heavy-Weight Champion Of The World

The first real champion of the world was undoubtedly Jem Mace. All the men who preceded him were champions of England only; but when Mace went to America and fought Tom Allen, in 1870, the world's title was at stake. Mace went to America because the prize-ring in England was practically extinct. It had become such a very bad business that no one in his senses ever attempted to attned a fight. Here are Mace's own words on the subject:

"There was no longer the same high standard of honour in connection with fighting that there was when I was a young man. Fights on the cross were frequent, and this, together with the disgraceful rowdyism which seemed to be well nigh inseparable from most of the later battles for the championship, served to alienate the good old race of sport-loving noblemen and gentlemen who were once its chief supporters. Their places were taken largely by sporting publicans, some of whom were very good fellows indeed, but some of whom, on the other hand, were not. Trickery, amongst these latter, was rampant. They would get up a match, sell perhaps two or three hundred tickets for a special excursion to see it at from two to four guineas a piece, and, in the end, after all, there would be no fight, the unwary speculators being, of course, diddled out of their money."

It used to be a favourite saying of Mace's that his third figth with Goss was the last knuckle-fight on British soil. That, however, was incorrect; fist-fights were comparatively common up to 1895. He landed in America in the autumn of 1869, but the fight with Allen did not take place until the following year Allen, of course, was an Englishman, but although he had never taken out naturalization papers, he was regarded by many as an American. Mace's age at the time of this contest was thirty-nine, while Aleen was twenty-six

It was a poor affair, for, after 44 minutes Allen had to be carried away wrapped in a horse-rug.

Mace then crossed over to Canada, where he made considerable money by giving exhibitions. He received many challenges, but finding that his life was frequently in danger—he lived most of his time in saloons—he determined to visit Australia. He took with him several pugilists, and for some years travelled up and down the country with a boxing booth.

INFLUENCE IN AUSTRALIA

The best-known trainer of fighters in Australia at that time was Larry Foley. It was he who taught Fitzsimmons, Slavin, and Peter Jackson, to name only three; but he owed much to what he was himself taught by Mace. It is not too much to say, indeed, that Mace's sojourn in Australia was one of the most significant things that has happened in boxing.

He was over eighty years of age when he died. He had spent most of his money and was frequently hard put to it to obtain a meal.

His last appearance in a big ring was on October 14, 1895, at the National Sporting Club, London, when he sparred several rounds with the late Dick Burge. He was then 64 years of age. His iron constiution served him well to the last.

There is a general belief that pugilists die when they are no more than middle-aged. This, however, is only partly true. Tom Sayers passed away at 39, the Game Chicken at 32, and Jem Belcher at the same age. But Broughton reached his 86th year, Jem Ward his 84th, John Gully his 81st, John Jackson his 77th, Dan Mendoza his 74th, Bendigo his 70th, and Tom Cribb his 68th.

A very wonderful man was James Mace, and he was never more wonderful than when he had reached an age when ordinary people are content to occupy a comfortable armchair by the fire. He as a great admirer of Tom Sayers, but it is curious to find that Sayers had a poor opinion of him. "He's a bloomin' duffer,' was what Sayers once said to a gathering in Mace's presence.

"RAZOR" KNUCKLES

Mace wrote of Sayers: "I should like to say that he was, when in his prime, one of the gamest and fastest fighters I ever saw put up a hand. He was, though, most deceptive in appearance, his arms being no thicker than a girl's. Yet his hitting powers were terrific, and his small, hard, sharp knuckles gashed like the edge of a razor. I have often wondered what would have been the result between him and myself."

The last champion under the rules of the London Prize Ring was Jem Smith. He will ever be remembered for his drawn fight with Frank Slavin, at Bruges, in 1889 The bout may be dismissed with the remark that it was a foul blot on pugilism. Soon afterwards it was found necessary to scrap the old rules, and as a consequence those known as the "Marques of Queensberry 's" were introduced.

Under the old laws men fought with bare fists, and a round lasted until one of them was thrown or was knocked down. When either of these happened the fallen fighter was given thirty seconds to recover, and another eight seconds were granted him before he was required to toe the scratch. The Queensberry Rules insisted on gloves being worn, and a round lasted three minutes whether a man went down or not. Ten seconds only were permitted for recovery.—Trevor C. Wignall in "The Sotry of Boxing."

SINK YOUR DIFFERENCES

Sir G. H. Hidayatulla's Advice To "Achieve Complete Unity"

There has been a round of farewell functions in honour of Sir Ghulam Hussain and Lady Hidayatullah during the past week and the lunch given at the Orient Club by Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt on Sunday afternoon, was voted a most pleasant affair by all present.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was very diffident to speak, had to do so in response to numerous appeals from the guests. She declared that the Government was ill-advised in appointing such frivolous people as the Presidency Magistrates to dispense justice (Laughter). She was afraid to hobnob with magistrates as a rule for fear of being hauled over the coals by the party to which she belonged. As an old friend of Sir Ghulam and Lady Hidayatullah, she was pleased to participate in the functions orgainsed in their behalf.

Mrs. Naidu paid a great tribute to Lady Hidayatullah, who had discarded the purdah, and hoped her example would be widely followed by Muslim women in general. She hoped Sir Ghulam would adopt a nationalist outlook when he returned to Sind.

Sir G. H. Hidayatullah who made some good-natured remarks in reply to Mrs. Naidu's sallies, wished that all parties would sink their differences, as no Government in the world, would concede anything without complete unity. He said that he had always recommended that Ministers should be freed from the cares of making appointments. The transfer of appointments to the Public Services Commission would make the lot of ministers happier. Then there would be no occasion for charges of nepotism, and favouritism, levelled at ministers.

He appealed for a national solidarity of outlook to solve the country's trying problems.

After Sir Ghulam and Lady Hidayatullah had been garlanded by the host, the function came to a close.

MAN OF HIGH CALIBRE AND BRAVE HEART

Kurla Municipality's Address To Sir G. H. Hidayatulla

(From Our Correspondent.)

The president of the Kurla Municipality, in the course of the Municipal address, given on Sunday, to Sir Gulam Hussain Hidaytullah, said:—

During the momentous days of 1921, when an intense political agitation swayed over the land, the choice of that imperious Governor of Bombay, the then Sir George Lloyd, for the first Ministership of the Local Self-Government, under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, fell on you. Your experience of Self-Government and inborn administrative genious, together with the heritage of a high social status you enjooyed, and an indomitable courage to meet and satisfy the opposition manifested themselves in dealing with the manifold difficulties confronting the administration of the portfolio of the Local Self-Government, which, to quote your own words, was "not a bed of roses" in those days. To face the public clamour for expension of Self-Government and scathing criticism of the press on one side, to divert the tide of National forces into constitutional channels on the other and to influence the Government to concede further political rights to the public, required a high mental calibre and a brave heart not inferior to those of your own

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

The production of the District Local Board Act of 1923, the Major Municipalities Act of 1925, and the popular Franchise for the Bombay Municipality and the capability with which they are piloted through the Legislature bespeak of your legal ability, insight in the working of self-governing institutions, peculiar hold over the mind of the Legislative Council, and above all a patriotic desire to equip the Local Bodies with better constitutional instruments to work with, to the benefit of the public at large. The promulgation of the District Boards Act, the Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 and the introduction of lower franchise in the Bombay Municipality, the establishment of District Local Boards over the length and breadth of the Presidency, and the inaguration of the Local Self-Government Institute are the outstanding achievements of your Ministership, which constitute ask in the history of the constitutional struggle and advance of the Local Self-Government, and will go down to the posterity as valuable legacies. The appreciation by the Government of your service during your first term of the Ministership by conferring on you a Knighthood in 1926 came out none too soon. The progressive administration of the first term of your Ministership was rewarded by your reappointment as the Minister of Local Self-Government for the second time.

"Your generous attitude of rearing up and improving the Self-Governing Bodies has indelibly impressed us with gratitude for the worthy contribution towards their development, and to which some of the Local Bodies own their existence.

AS GENERAL MEMBER.

On the expiry of the second term of your Ministership you were called upon to handle the affairs of the Department of the General Membership which had by then reached a climax. Your proficiency in admnistrative matters only could reduce those intricate problems to a satisfactory solution.

Your brilliant tenure of General Membership terminated with your accession to the Finance Membership of the Bombay Government supplemented subsequently with the devolution of additional duties of the Revenue Membership. With your characterstic ability and command over administrative matter you acquitted yourself creditably with this twofold responsibility, besides being the Leader of the House in the Legislative Council, and were merited with a well deserved conferment of a K.C.S.I. in 1933.

After reference to Sir G. H. Hidayatulla's visit to the Second Round Table Conference, and the part played by him to "exploit the Reforms Scheme, the address proceeded:—

That a remarkable career, studded with high responsible positions, brilliant with literary acquisition and legal attainments, glowing with proficiency in administration enriched with seasoned statesmanship distinguished for its mature experience of legislatures, conspicuous for an imposing personality and fascinating character, noted for its ancient aristocratic culture, famous for its exalted status entrusted with public confidence, trusted by the Government and, above all devoted to the constitutional evolutions of democracy should so untimely be cut short when the long expected dawn of the Democracy was to illuminate the political firmament comes to us as a shock and disappointment which we cannot fail to record with regret

SHAUKAT ALI TO OPEN CAMPAIGN IN JULY

Hopes Yakub Won't Put Him To Worry And Pain

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" Maulana Shaukat Ali said, "I will be staying in Bombay till 11th of July and then propose to go upcountry make Delhi and Moradabad my headquarters, touring in U.P. and Punjab, Bihar and Bengal in connection with the work of the Muslim Unity Board. I have every hope that Sir Mohammad Yakub would not give me the pain and worry of contesting an election. I will be glad in this connection to spend a few months in the North and meeting numerous friends and co-workers."

ACQUITTED OF "ATTEMPTED MURDER"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 23.

Accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of not guilty, Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, acquitted recently Ladkya Dhaya, of Amboli, who was charged with attempted murder by throwing into a deep well on February 9 last a 13-year-old married girl Dhaki, who was, however, rescued by two Hindu youths.

Memon Protest Against Mosque Demolition

(From A Correspondent).

GONDAL, June 23.

A resolution has been unanimously passed at an emergency meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Memon Conference, as the result of the notification issued by the Baroda State regarding the proposed demolition of the 'Lehripura Mosque' Baroda.

This being against the fundamental principles of Islam, the resolution adds that it has wounded the religious feelings of the Memon Community, and they beg to express their annoyance at this act.

An address was given by the Muslim Committee of Bombay to Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah (centre) on Saturday morning.

THE PROPHET OF ISLAM

What He Achieved

(BY ABDUL HAMID ISMAIL.)

The process by which humanity has been lifted from the adoration of material objects to the worship of One Infinite God has often been retarted. Masses of mankind have broken away from the stream of progress, have listened to the promptings of their selfish desires, have given way to the cravings of their own hearts and have gone back to the worship of their own passions symbolised in the idols of their infancy. But though unheard the voice of God has always sounded the call to truth and when time has arrived his servants have risen to proclaim the duties of man to his Creator and to give relief to a groaning world. They came among their people as the children of their time, they represented the burning aspirations of the human soul for truth, purity and justice. Each came to purify, to reform and to elevate a degraded race, a corrupted commonwealth. Some came as the teachers of a smaller culture to influence a smaller sphere, others came with a world-wide message,—a message not confined to one race or nation, but for all humanity. Such was Muhammad (May peace be on him). His mission was not confined to the Arabs alone, he was not sent for a particular age or time, but "for all humanity to the end of the world." The life of this great teacher is a verifiable record, was not a mere accident or an unconnected episode in the history of the world.

The Environment.

Before him lay his country bleeding and torn by fratricidal wars and inter-tribal dissensions; his people were sunk in darkness and ignorance, addicted to obscene rites and superstitions and with all their desert virtues, lawless and cruel. His careful consideration of the situation had opened to him a scene of unutterable moral and social anarchy, rival creeds and sects tearing each other to pieces, wrangling over the body they pretended to worship. Muhammad's soul sored aloft, tried to pierce into the mysteries of creation, of life and death, of good and evil and found order out of chaos. His was not the communion with the God of the egoist who buries himself in the deserts or forests and lives a life of quietitude for himself alone. His was the hard struggle of the man who is led onwards by a nobler destiny towards the liberation of his race from the bondage of idolatry.

A Master Builder.

This wonderful man had been an orphan child, who ha never known a father's love and who was bereft in infancy of the mother's care. His early life, so full of sorrows, passed from a thoughtful childhoon to a still more thoughtful youth. His youth was as pure as his boyhood, his manhood as austere and devout as his youth. His ear was ever open to the sorrows and sufferings of the poor and the weak. His heart was ever full of sympathy and tenderness towards all God's creatures. He was a thinker on the mysteries of life and death, on the responsibilities of human actions and the aim and end of human existence. He set himself to the work of reclaiming and reforming a world with only God around him. Baffled he never faltered, bribed he never stooped, beaten he never despaired. He struggled on with indomitable spirit to accomplish the work assigned to him. His purity and nobleness of character, his intense and earnest belief in the mercy of God, ultimately brought round him many a devout heart and when the moment of the severest trials came, he like a faithful mariner remained steadfast at his post. Even when he became the King of the whole of Arabia, the ruler of human hearts, chief lawyer and supreme magistrate, yet he was without self-exaltation, lowly and humble. The preacher who with his own hands had mended his clothes and often went without bread, was now mightier than the mightiest sovereigns of the earth. He was a master mind not only of his age, but of all ages. No wild dreamer, he was bent upon pulling down the existing fabrics of the society. He was a statesman of unrivalled power, who in an age of utter disintegration set himself to the task of reconstructing a society, a state, a commonwealth upon the basis of universal brotherhood.

He was not simply the preacher of Islam, but was also the guardian of the lives and liberties of the people. Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam the King of Arabia and the Reformer of the nation, was gentle and merciful even to his greatest enemies. In him were combined the highest attributes that a human mind can conceive of—justice and mercy. The Prophet was the torch which had lighted up the world. He was the sword of God for destroying ungodliness.

In the midst of a nation, steeped in barbarism, the Prophet had risen to reveal the sign of God, to sanctify to teach the scriptures and knowledge, to them who before had been in utter darkness. He found them sunk in degrading superstitions, he inspired them with the belief in One God—God of Mercy and Love. He saw them disunited and engaged in inter-tribal wars, he united by the ties of brotherhood and charity) Islamic Brotherhood. From times immemorial the peninsula had been wrapt in absolute moral darkness. Spritual life was utterly unknown. The people were sunk in superstition, cruelty and jealousy. It seemed as if the Angel of Mercy had over the land and breathed harmony and love into the hearts of those who had hitherto been engrossed in the most revolting practices of semi-barbarism. Idolatry with its nameless abominations was utterly destroyed. He broke down the barriers of exclusive castes and privileges. He swept away with his breath the cob-webs which self-interest had woven in the path of man to his creator. He abolished all exclusiveness in man's relation to his God. His persistent and unvarying appeal to reason and to the ethical faculty of mankind, his rejection of miracles, his thoroughly democratic conception of the Divine Government and the universality of his religious ideals and his simple humanity, all serve to differentiate him from his predecessors. His life was spent from first to last in the service of God and humanity. He was an enthusiast in the noblest sense, when enthusiasm became the call of the earth. Enthusiasm is often misused because it is joined to an unworthy cause and falls on barren ground and bears no fruit. So it was not with Muhammad. He was an enthusiast, when enthusiasm was the one thing needed to set the world aflame and his enthusiasm was noble for a nobler cause. Modesty and kindness, patience, self-denial and generosity charactarised his conduct. Against all the absurdities of the time, the life aim of Muhammad was directed. Addressing with the voice of truth inspired by deep communion with the God of the universe, the fetish worshippers of the Arabian tribe on one side and the followers of other rival religions on the other, Muhammad never travelled out of the limits of reason and made them all blush at the monstrousness of their beliefs.

The Bombay and Suburban Hindu Mahasabha Conference was held on Saturday in the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall. The above is a group photo of the President, Dr. Moonje, with the Reception Committee members taken on the occasion. (Sir G. Pradhan in the centre and Dr. Moonje and Mr. Aney on either side).

Prayers were said after hoisting the National Flag while opening the office of the G. Ward Congress Committee Office on Sunday.

BRITISH SEDITION BILL

Scientists' War

More than 80 scientific workers and teachers of Cambridge University have sent to Clarion the following remarkable protest against the Disaffection Bill and the exploitation of science for war purposes.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned scientific workers and teachers of the University of Cambridge, wish to affirm our fundamental opposition to the use of scientific research in war and in preparation for war. We accordingly feel bound to protest against the Incitement to Disaffection Bill now being introduced by the present Government.

A situation may in the near future arise in which scientific workers would be subjected to considerable temptation and pressure to engage in research of a kind especially directed to the purpose of war. As the recent correspondence in "Nature" (February 10, April 21) shows, it may already be easy to carry on military research disguished as research for civil purposes.

It is the duty of those scientists who refuse to be a party to the frustration and misapplication of science in war to try and dissuade their colleague from betraying in this way the best interest of humanity.

CONTACT BARRED

Such persuasion must necessarily take the form of the written as well as the spoken word, and since the Disaffection Bill will assuredly be interpreted as applying to research, as well as to combatant members of the Government's Forces, effective contact on this subject with our fellow scientific workers will be prevented.

Finaly, as citizens, we wish to record our protest against the further restriction of the civil liberties of the subject now introduced in this Bill.

ATOM SPLITTERS

The signatories include M. L. Oliphant and E. T. S. Walton, who worked with Lord Rutherford in splitting the atom, and Dr. Alexander Wood, lecturer in physics and Labour candidate for Cambridge.

Among agricultural scientists is the name of Dr. G. D. H. Bell, demonstrator.

In the bio-chemistry section, the signatories include N. W. Pirie, demonstrator, Marjorie Stephenson and Ernest Baldwin.

E. J. Maskell, lecturer in botany, W. A. Wooster, demonstrator in mineralogy, and G. A. Millikan, demonstrator in physiology, are other names.

Twenty of the signatories are workers or teachers in the physics laboratories.

Almost every field of science is represented—nutrition, parasitology, zoology, geophysics, mathematics, are some of the others.

"PAISA" FUND FOR GANDHI PURSE

Harijan Collections In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

"If every citizen of Ahmedabad contributed one pice only, the Gandhi Purse Fund would amount to at least Rs. 5,000, says Mr. Parixitlal Majmudar, the Secretary to the Harijan Seva Sangh in the course of his appeal to the Ahmedabad citizens issued to-day.

Volunteers are parading streets of Ahmedabad with sealed boxes for collecting Funds and to-day is being observed as "Harijan Day."—United Press.

BLOW TO MUSLIM EDUCATION

Why Order Withdrawal Of Half Fee Concession To Students?

MADRAS PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING

MADRAS, June 23.

A public meeting of the Muslims held this evening at Lawley Hall protested in strong terms against the Madras Government's order withdrawing the half fee concession to the Muslim students just at the time the Muslims show some inclination towards education.

Vehement speeches were made by many Muslims including Mr. Murtaza Shaib, M.L.A., who characterised the order as inpeding the progress of Muslim education in the Presidency and urged upon the Government to withdraw the same.

An influential deputation has been formed to wait upon the Government in this connection. —United Press.

PORTER WINS IN APPEAL

Sessions Judge Set Aside Order Of Conviction For Alleged Theft

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 24.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, set aside yesterday the order of conviction on charges of theft of 25 saris from bales by a servant and lurking house-trespass by night at Boisar station in February last and sentence of one year's hard labour with a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six months' additional imprisonment, passed by Mr. R. C. Gandhi, the First Class Magistrate of Palghar, on Bhaga Govind, a railway porter, on May 25 last. The Judge acquitted the appellant and ordered the fine, if recovered, to be refunded.

Mr. G. S. Gaitonde appeared for the appellant, while Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, for the Crown.

In the trial Court, the appellant with two other porters were charged with theft of 25 saris, found to be missing from some bales, which were tampered with between February 23 and 27 at the Boisar railway station. The other two accused were acquitted by the Magistrate.

Ticket Inspector Charged With Negligence

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, June 23.

A railway guard was examined yesterday before Mr. P. K. Kharker, Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, in the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, a ticket inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, stands charged with negligence in not pulling the alarm chain of the down Nagpur Express on April 6, 1933, as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train between Thana and Mumbra, was run over and killed by an up train.

Mr. H. V. Monteath, guard of the down Nagpur Express, giving evidence stated that he was on duty on the night of the tragedy. Witness had no knowledge of the incident till the train reached Kiyan, when he was informed by the accused of what had happened. Accused asked witness whether he had seen anybody jumping out of the train between Thana and Mumbra.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned to June 29 in order to enable the prosecution to produce necessary documents in Court.

Mr. V. V. Mone, police prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. E. A. Vaz for the defence.

NEW KURLA MILLS WORKED ON SUNDAY

1,465 Men Attend Work

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, June 24.

The new Kurla Mills worked today though a Sunday, as according to factory regulations working without a break upto nine days is allowed. The attendance of operatives in the mill, when it opened this morning was 1,465. It is reported that a majority of the millhands taken in by the management are new men and therefore several hundreds of local strikers have suffered to a great extent. Voluntary unemployment for more than a month-and-a-half has been followed by enforced idleness for an indefinite period in case of those strikers who have not been reinstated.

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Congress And Communal Award

Urdu Press Comments On Working Committee Resolution

WISEST ATTITUDE.

The Congress has taken the wisest possible attitude towards the Communal Award. The position taken by Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviya had made us pessmistic, but judging from the decision of the Congress, we have to confess that the Congress has succeded in saving its position even at such a critical juncture. The attitude taken by the Congress is the most correct. "The Congress claims to repersent equally all the communities, and therefore in view of division of opinion as can neither accept or reject the award as long as the division of opinion lasts." Congress rightly realized its responsibility as a representative of "every community," by rejecting the Mahasabite demands and accepting the view point of the sanest section of the Congress.
"ALJAMAIAT", (Delhi).

COMMUNALISTS ON TRIAL.

The attitude taken up by the Congress and accepted by the Parliamentry Board has left no ground for any community to disagree. Congress took the same attitude as it ought to have taken as an impartial organisation. Now those Mahasabites and Muslim communalists who were opposed to Congress only on account of the Communal Award have no justification in opposing it, and they should declare that in the elections they will support Congress candidates against Government. Their patriotism and honesty demand it.

Congress has succeeded in its trial and now Hindu Maha Sabha and others are on theirs.
—"TEJ" (Delhi).

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

At the Lahore session the Congress had decided that no decision on the communal problem would be acceptable to it which is not accepted by every community. So far Congress has not been able to place such proposals as may satisfy every community. The Prime Minister's Award, however, defective it may be, has been reluctantly accepted by many groups in the country. In these circumstances Congress has no alternative exept neither to accept nor reject the Award but rather to remain silent, until she herself puts forward some proposals acceptable to all.
—"AJMAL" (Bombay).

IMPLIED REJECTION.

Once again Congress has given proof of being above communalism. It has laid down that there is only one way of checking the harmful results of Communal Award, and it is to settle communal affairs among ourselves, and that no formula will be acceptable to the Congress, which is not acceptable to every community.

We are of the opinion that this decision in itself implies the rejection of communal Award."
—"MILAP" (Lahore).

WANTED MUTUAL PACT

Congress cannot and should not accept any decision which is not acceptable to any one of the communities, and in the same way cannot reject "entirely" any decision which is acceptable to any one of the communities. This was exactly the principle on which we expected the Congress to reject the Communal Award entirely, because it is not acceptable to the majority, and moreover, Congress was expected not to welcome foreign interference.

Musalmans are not perfectly satisfied with the Award because every section of the Muslim Community is of the opinion, that many of their right demands have been curtailed. Therefore, Musalmans should take part in future deliberations for replacing it by a Pact which may rest on mutual confidence and good will. A decision which fails to satisfy any section cannot be of much help to any community.
—"MILAT."

BIHAR RELIEF

Viceroy's Fund Committee Meeting

SIMLA, June 23.

A meeting of the Viceroy Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund Committee was held this morning in the Council Room at the Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency the Viceroy presided, and the following members were present:—

Sir Alan Parsons, Sir Ernest Burdon, Mr A H F Metcalfe, Mr M G Hallet, Mr U N Sen and Mr Fraser-Tytler, Private Secretary to His Excellency and the Secretary of the Committee.

It is understood the Committee discussed the report of the Government of Bihar and Orissa regarding relief and reconstruction work and Sir Alan Parsons referred to the Bihar Government certain financial points.—United Press.

Viceroy's Relief Fund

Further donations of sums of Rs. 50 and over to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" are detailed below:—

Amount already announced: £1. Rs. 54,98,984-7-7.

	Rs.	a.
Mayor of Bombay's Fund (Further contribution)	11,000	0
Burdwan Branch Bihar Earthquake Committee, Bengal (38th instalment)	500	0
Through Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab (Further contribution)	250	0
Through Sub-Divisional Officer, Seoni, C. P.	180	0
Through Sub-divisional Officer, Kasur	171	0
Through Collector, Kaira	98	4
Through Collector, Agra (Further contribution)	93	0
Through Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot (Further contribution)	62	9
Through Mr. S. Fateh Mahammad, Rajahmundry	59	6
Through Collector, Banda, U.P.	52	1
And some other contributions below Rs. 50 are not given here.		
Total	Rs. 12,668	1

The grand total on 2nd June was £1 and Rs. 55,11,652-3-7.

Our Kathiawar Letter

Rs. 10,000 DONATED TO NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Viceroy Requested To Overhaul State's Administration

(From A Correspondent)
RAJKOT, June 23

The opening ceremony of Keshav Kumar Mandir and Bal Mandir was performed by Shrimati Samajoben who in memory of her husband Keshavlal Revashanker Kothari, transferred her promissory notes of Rs. 10,000 to the management of the local Rashtriya Shala (National Institution) before a distinguished gathering, yesterday evening.

On this occasion, a select programme of recitations, dialogues and Rasas, was gone through.

The secretary Mr. Narandas Gandhi, nephew of Mahatmaji, read the report of the progress of the Rashtriya Shala of the last 13 years. He specially referred to the year 1923 when about 100 students left the school as the school made a provision to admit Harijan students on its rolls. At present, the school has about 150 students including 28 girls and 15 Harijan boys.

COURSES OF STUDY

The courses of studies include weaving, spinning, carpentry, and lessons on self-reliance, patriotism and duty towards Harijans. He specially appreciated the services of Sjt. Jamnadas Gandhi, the Acharya and the members of the staff who have been sacrificing their all for the cause of national education.

Among other things, he announced an annual contribution of Rs. 250 by Shrijut Gulabbhai Talakchand in memory of his wife Kantagauri and another annual contribution of Rs. 300 by Mr. Nanalal Kalidas Jhaveri to the school funds.

FELLS FOR HARIJANS.

The work of digging the wells for Harijans is getting more and more support even from the most orthodox quarters. Rao Saheb Tribhuwanrai D Rana, the retired Dewan of Junagadh State has promissed an annual contribution of Rs. 60 while Rao Bahadur P. G. Manureker has promised another annaul contribution of Rs. 125.

MAHATMAJI'S HARIJAN PURSE

Credit is due to Sjt. Manilal Kothari and his party, who have succeeded in collecting Rs. 6000 for Harijan purse to be presented to Mahatmaji on his arrival at Bhavnagar. They are reported to be at Jetpur to-day. there is every possibility for the Harijan purse to reach the figure of Rs. 25 thousands since the collections, so far, are very encouraging.

The retirement of Dewan Mansinhji of Dhrangadhra on a monthly pension of Rs. 12 hundred is likely to be followed by many administrative changes. The president, Mr. Kasulchand Manordas, Dhrangadra Praja Mandal Ahmedabad has requested the Viceroy for a complete overhauling of the State's administrative machinary so as to suit the needs of the Sstate-subjects.

ENQUIRY OVER TRAIN ACCIDENT

Mr. Harilal Raval, Deputy Political Agent has been holding an inquirty into the recent accident which the Porbander Goods Train met just near Bhayawader. Rao Bahadur P. G. Masurekar is arguing the case on behalf of Porbander State when Mr. Chinoy on behalf of Gondal State It is alleged Gondal State has a direct or indirect hand in this accident the damage of which is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Government of Mysore have directed that students who pass out of the School of Engineering, Bangalore, in future, in the higher grades of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses be granted L.M.E. and L.E.E Diplomas. The question of the award of a dipioma to the students successful in the Civil Engineering Course has been reserved for separate consideration.

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Govt. Grant For Development Of Handloom Industry?

Simla Conference In July Will Discuss Proposals For Establishment Of Research Bureau & Intelligence

SIMLA, June 23.

The following communique has been issued:—

"The Sixth Industries Conference will be held at Simla on July 9, and one or two succeeding days.

"The items put down for discussion upto the present, are the establishment of Central Industrial Intelligence and the Research Bureau; Utilization of Annual Grant of Rupees one lakh in giving effect to the approved schemes of Sehicultural Research; and utilization by distribution among the Provinces which put forward acceptable schemes of Annual Grant of about rupees five lakhs, for development of Hand-loom Industry."

FROM PROVINCES.

Ministers in-charge of Provincial Departments of Industries have been invited to attend the Conference as well as Provincial Directors of Industries and it is probable that several non-officials having special knowledge of the matter for discussion, will be invited to attend the conference by the Provincial Governments.

Certain Indian States also have been invited to send their representatives to participate in the discussions on the first two subjects mentioned above.—United Press.

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Frontier News

FLOOD HAVOC IN AFGHANISTAN

Numerous Bridges In North Rendered Unusable

PESHAWAR, June 23.

The locust storm that recently swept Northern Afghanistan has subsided considerably as a result of the incessant efforts of officers. Badakhshan, Mazarisharif and Maimana are now completely free while pastures and gardens that escaped the depredation blossoming as a result of timely rains.

Crops have been abundant this year and are regarded as richest.

FLOOD HAVOC.

Numerous bridges in Qatghan Province, Afghanistan, have been rendered unsuable by floods.

The P.W.D. have taken prompt action and sent labourers to repair damaged bridges.

QUADRUPLETS.

Sher Ahmed Khan is the happy father of quadruplets, one girl and three boys born in the course of a week. The boys came at intervals of twelve hours. The mother and children are alive and well.

STRANGE STONE.

A strange stone has been found in the vicinity of Badakshan, Afghanistan, with a socket in the centre through which water constantly trickles through, overflows and soaks into the soil.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL GOLD STANDARD

No Restoration In The Near Future, Says Prof. Doraiswamy

"The restoration of the International Gold Standard in the near future is very doubtful", observed Prof. T. K. Doraiswami Iyer, in the second of the series of the Madon Memorial Lectures which was delivered at the University Convocation Hall on Thursday, the theme being "the Economic Reconstruction in the different countries and the results so far achieved; the Lessons for India.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided on the occasion.

Reviewing the various types of policies adopted by the various thinkers in the different parts of the world on the question of rural reconstruction, the lecturer said that there were in all three different schools of thought. The International bankers and financiers belonged to the first school of thought and advocated a policy of free trade. The businessmen who belonged to the second schools advocated free trade with some reservations. The third school was that represented by Labour. The lecturer then dwelt in detail the British and American experiments to battle with depression.

Prof. Doraiswami further explained to the audience the efforts made by President Roosevelt to induce the world to buy the dollar so that he might influence the world price of gold by this process of the broadcast of

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 13, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 12, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 22, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
High Water: 10-39, 22-06.
Low Water: 3-27, 16-38.

Ide-e-Milad. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

Public meeting to celebrate Prophet's birthday, C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m., Pir Mota Miya of Mangrol presiding.

TUESDAY, June 26.
Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.
University Senate meeting 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 28.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE:—Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture in Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Animal Sacrifice in the name of Religion."

COUNCIL MEETING.

After the above function was over the Council meeting was held Mr. Narayen Balvart Deshpande presiding. Accounts of the last 2-1/2 years' period were produced which will now be audited and published in due course. It was also resolved to employ a clerk and a sepoy for office work.

SATYAMURTI'S LECTURE:—A public meeting will be held in Harijan Kachrapati Chawls at Mahaluxmi, opposite the Race Course on Tuesday (26th inst.) at 7 p.m. when Syt. S. Satyamurti will address the meeting and Syt. Nariman will preside.

SWADESHI MUSEUM:— This Museum located in the Vallabh Gally of the Swadeshi Market will remained closed to the public to-day (Monday) between 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) as the members of the Bhagini Samaj are invited to visit it. After 4 p.m. it will remain open to the public as usual.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE:—At the Annual General meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute held on Saturday last, Mr. Syed Munawar and Mr. H. J. Janmahomed have been elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, and Mr. A. G. Tendulkar as a Hon. Secretary for the year 1934-35.

MR. SATYAMURTY'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Mr. S. Satyamurti of Madras will deliver a public lecture in Tamil on "Kalviyum Nagareegamum" at the Samaj Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Special accommodation is made for ladies.

GATHA SOCIETY—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (26th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadia will deliver in Gujarati the fifth of his series of lectures on "Existence of Planes and Principles in Nature." The subject will be explained by charts and diagrams.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD:—The members of the Brotherhood with their friends will visit "The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children," King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. The party will start from Byculla Bridge by the "B. E. S. T." Bus at 8-15 a.m.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

To-day's Cosmopolitan Meeting And Broadcast

Under the joint auspices of 42 Muslim Associaions of Bombay, a cosmopolitan meeting in commemoration of Prophet Mohammed's birthday takes place to-day (Monday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, from 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Muslim, Hindu, Parsi and European scholars of Islam will speak on the life and character of the Holy Prophet.

His Holiness Maulana Pir Mota Miyan Sahib of Mangrol will preside. The entire programme will be broadcast, and loud speakers will be provided in the Hall.

Nawab Saif Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Prince of Makalla, will perform the opening ceremony of the meeting, and Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, President of the Western Islamic Association, London, will be among the speakers on the occasion.

TEA PARTY TO DR. CHAINCHAL SINGH

Bakhshi Nanak Singh gave a farewell party on Saturday evening to Dr. Chainchal Singh, Tuberculosis Research Assistant in Haffkin's Institute. Several speakers referred to the services Dr. Chainchal Singh had rendered to the Sikhs in particular and to Punjabis in general during his stay of nearly 8 years in Bombay.

Dr. Chainchal Singh thanked all for the honour done to him. He regretted, he could not serve his countrymen as he wish to do. He is being transferred to the Frontier.

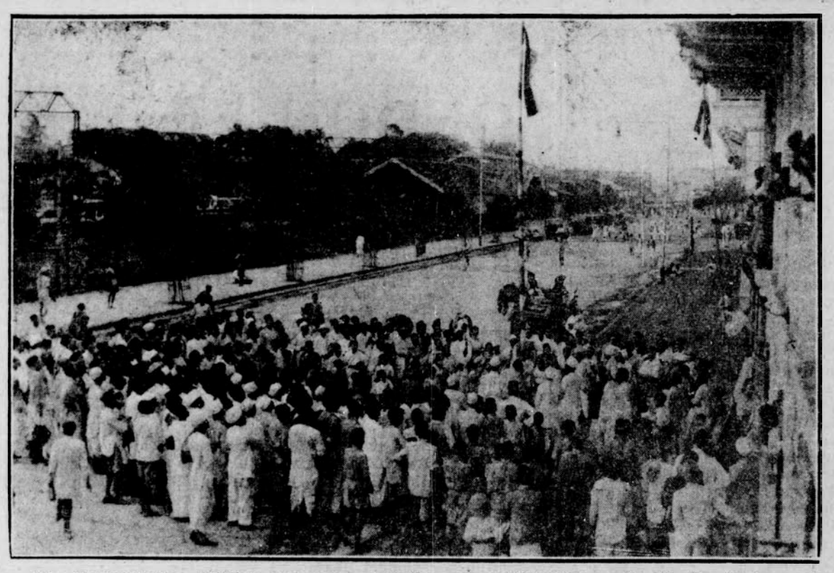
DR. TALPADE'S LECTURE:—Under the monthly lecture series Dr. Raghavanand Vinayak Talpade will deliver a lecture in English on "Is our diet Nutritious?" on Saturday (30th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Ramakant Madhavrao Desai, M.Sc., will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA:—Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Napoo Hall. Mr. B. G. Horniman and others will speak on "Present Situation." All ar cordially invited. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES:—Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Sociology evening classes for adults in Economics, Politics and Sociology will commence from the 2nd of July once a week, on each subject at 7 p.m. at the rooms of the Indian Institute of Sociology, near Opera House Tram Terminus. Forms of admission to the classes can be had from the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute.

Members of the Library alone of the Institute can also be enrolled for a subscription of Rs. 3 per year.

Simla, June 23.—The "Associated Press" understands that Mr. William Roberts, C.I.E., of Khanewal is likely to be nominated a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Owen Roberts.—A.P.



The National Flag hoisting ceremony at Dadar was performed by Mr. K. F. Nariman on Sunday morning.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman performed the opening ceremony of the G Ward) (Dadar) Congress Committee office on Sunday morning.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Flying Down To Rio." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Fashions of 1934." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Akashwani." Daily at 4-30, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari." Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Bala Joban." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan." Time as usual.

PALACE—"Feet First." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

PRABHAT TALKIES—"Kismat-ki-Kasauti." Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p4m.

CARLTON—"Hell Below." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"The Lost Squadron." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"Passionate Plumber." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Special Id-E-Milad programme: Light Music by Master Vasant.
12 noon: The V.U.B. Quintet.
7-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music, Vilayat Hussein with Majid Khan, sarangi.
9-0 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Gulammahomed Kamar. News in Hindi.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English.
9-30 p.m. Chamber Concert.

Empire Broad Casting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal frim Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra.
8-00 p.m. "The Old Days—Windjamming Round the Horn," a talk by Jerry Nunn.
8-15 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Sonata Recital by Peggy Radmall (violin), and Peggy Grummit (piano-forte).
8-40 p.m. Violin recital by Ray Fox.
9-00 p.m. England v. Australia—Second Cricket Test Match: relayed from Lord's Cricket Ground, London.
9-10 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. A topical talk.
10-50 p.m. England v. Australia—Second Cricket Test Match: relayed from Lord's Cricktt Ground, London.
11-00 to 11-15 p.m. Piano recital by Clive Richardson.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No 20 Up Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

Rainfall In Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 23.

The total rainfall in Thana since June 8 last is 18 inches and 43 cents.

During the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. to-day, it was four inches and sixty cents and during the same period yesterday it was 3.15 inches, thereby making a total of 7.75 inches during 48 hours.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR

Congress' Influence Over People As Great As Ever"

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at Dadar, near Tilak Bridge opp. B. B. & C. I. Railway Station on Sunday morning when Sjt. K. F. Nariman President of B.P.C.C. presided over the first Flag Salutation ceremony, in this ward.

At the appointed time, Sjt. Nariman hoisted the National Flag amidst cheers of "Vande Mataram." After the Vande Mataram song, Sjt. Nariman, in the couse of his speech, said:

"I must thank you all that you have come to salute the National Flag. Ladies and gentlemen, I must again tell you—as I spoke last Sunday at Congress House—but I do not think it is an occasion for expressing joy, because we have not come out victorious. You have shown your best spirit towards the Congress. It is a clear demonstration that the influence of the Congress over the people is as great as ever."

Continuing, Mr. Nariman hoped the people of this ward would rally round the banner of the Congress and renew their determination to work for the freedom of the country. He then appealed to the public to be Congress members in large numbers.

Mr. T. R. Narwane, President of the Committee, garlanded Mr. Nariman and thanked the public for the interest they had evinced especially Bal Pathak of Samartwa Vyayam Mandir. Band Pathak of the same institution, and appeal to the audience to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers.

C WARD WORKERS CONFERENCE

A distinctive gathering of the workers of C Ward was held on Saturday evening at Kalbadevi, when they were at-home to Mr. Jethnal Narandas. About 69 persons met and discussed their ward affairs.

Mr. Narayen Balvant Deshpande, President of the Ward, welcomed the workers and thanked them for the part they had played in the last fight.

This was followed by introduction of the workers by Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai. Messrs. Kanaialal Munshi, Nagindas Master, Manibhai Desai also spoke on the occasion.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTE:—The members of the Council of the "A" Ward District Congrgess Committee moved in many localities of the Ward yesterday morning enrolling Congress members and it is gratifying to note that their efforts met with good response from the patriotic public.

Encouraged by this success, it is arranged that they will again repeat the programme to-day (Monday) from 8 to 10 a.m. when they will visit the remaining localities.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay visited the Photozinco Office and the Alienation Office.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Eberhardie, Major B. Bloomer and Miss Mosse lunched at Government House.

Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, and Lieut. H. Morland arrived at Government House.

Lady Brabourne attended a Meeting of the Daughters of the Empire at St. Helena's High School.

Mr. W. J. Jenkins arrived at the Government House.

Mr. A. C. Stocker dined at the Government House.

Knighthood For Pochkhanawalla

Central Bank Chief Entertained By Staff

Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ld., was entertained by the officers and members of the staffs of the Head office and branch offices of the Bank, on Sunday morning at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, there was a large gatehring of well-known citizens and businessmen.

SIR SORABJI WELCOMED.

The President, in welcoming Sir Sorabji, said that the honour done by Government by conferring Knighthood on Sir Sorabji was not meant for the worthy guest alone, but for their Bank as well as the whole commercial community. He could say, with justifiable pride, that his Bank was the first to give facilities to the mercantile community who were not getting them four other banks and it was only when the Central Bank gave the lead that other banks began to extend such facilities.

TRIBUTE TO WORK.

Sir Pheroze then referred to the starting of the Central Bank in 1911, under the kind patronage of the late Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, how it passed through the crisis in its early career and how, Sir Sorabji by his tact and abilities successfully tided over it. Sir Pheroze hoped the Bank would always continue to enjoy its premier position among banks.

BANK'S SOND POSITION.

The address was then read out, in the ccurse of which reference was made to the very strong financial position the Bank had attained after a modest start with Rs. 10 lakhs only as capital in 1911. In furthering the interests of the Bank, Sir Sorabji had always borne in mind the maintenance of its safety.

The address was presented in a beautiful casket.

SIR SORAB'S REPLY.

Sir Sorabji, in reply, did not consider the honour done to him by Government, as a personal honour. He assured them that he would always strive towards furthering the Indian banking interests. The success of the Bank, he said, was not due to one individual, but to various strong causes. Further he was fortunate in securing, as Chairman and members of the Directorate, men who were experienced in the mercantile line. He considered himself fortunate for that; and he thanked them all, as well as the general public who continued to patronise the Bank.

STAFF THANKED.

Sir Sorabji, before concluding, thanked the staff who were all Indians and who efficiently discharged their duties.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Appeal To Citizens To Enrol Themselves As Members

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee write:—

The offices of the "F" Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee have now been temporarily opened on the premises of the "F" Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar Building, Poibavdi, Parel. The office will remain open betwen 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) every day. The regular work of the Committee has begun and those who desire to join as members of the Congress may do so at the Committee's office during the hours mentioned above. We have every hope that the citizens of the Ward will enroll themselves as members in large numbers and otherwise help the Committee in its work.

We request all those who may have in their possession any furniture and/or books of the Committee kindly to return the same to the Committee. Such persons are requested to communicate with this office.

KARNATAK RELIEF FUND

Mr. R. S. Padbidri, President, Girgaon District Congress Committee, writes:—

At the close of the meeting in the Jinnah Hall on Saturday in connection with relief to Gujarat and Karnatak, a gentleman gave me Rs. 5 as a contribution to Karnatak Relief Fund together with a slip containing the name of the donor. As the slip is accidentally lost, I shall thank the gentleman to communicate the donor's name to me to the address of the Girgaon District Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaon, or to A4, Saraswat Bldgs. Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

G. I. P. Ry. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Consideration At Meeting And Conference On Saturday And Sunday Next

(From A Correspondent.)

The annual general meeting and the Conference of the G. I. P Railway Workers' Union will be held on Saturday (30th inst.) and Sunday (1st July) respectively, at Bhusaval.

Comrade V. R. Kalppa, the Treasurer of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will preside over the Conference. A Reception Committee with comrade D. L. Risbud as Chairman and Abdul Razak as Secretary has been formed, and is engaged in making the necessary arrangement for holding the Confefence.

Com. D. L. Pathak from Bombay, G. R. Iramdar from Poona and P. L. Ghanekar from Nagpur have arrived at Bhusaval to personally supervise the arrangement and comrade Zulmiram Chaudhary and Jhabvala are also shortly expected there.

Owing to the increasing offensive of the G. I. P. Railway administration which has launched a policy of ruthless retrenchment, wage-cut, demotion, denial of leave, passes and promotion, refusal to reinstate ex-strikers and recognition of the Union, revised scale of pay, duty hours, etc., which are very seriously affecting the service condition of the G. I. P. Railway workers, the Conference will be called upon to reconsider the policy of the Union and chalk out such an effective programme as would compel the management to accede to the legitimate grievances of the staff.

After the summer vacation, the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Hardwar will re-open in the first week of July.

AGAIN BY DEMAND!
THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(Fully Air-Conditioned)
To-night at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE EMPRESS OF EMOTION
GRETA GARBO
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"QUEEN CHRISTINA"
SOUL-SEARING STORY OF A QUEEN WHO GAVE UP HER THRONE FOR LOVE!
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THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RADIO'S INNOVATION IN MUSICAL SHOWS
"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"
STAGED IN THE CLOUDS!
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DOLORES DEL RIO
200 DANCING GIRLS
"Of all musicals Bombay has shown this is the best of the lot" "TIMES OF INDIA."

10 BIG STARS! 200 LOVELY GIRLS! 60 GORGEOUS MODELS!
FASHIONS OF 1934
Again the producers of "42nd Street," "Gold Diggers," "Footlight Parade" bring you the last word in entertainment!
A First National Sensation starring
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BETTE DAVIS
VEREE TEASDALE
FRANK McHUGH
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1934

POOR DEFENCE

Dr. B. S. Moonje, the President of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Sabha Conference, and Sir Govindrao Pradhan, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, have both been at great pains to make out that there is no communalism in the Hindu Mahasabha. The somewhat laboured explanation is evidently a reply to the charge levelled at that body by a number of Hindus themselves viewing things more from a national point of view. We doubt if even these will be satisfied by the explanation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not very long ago denounced all communalists as reactionaries. Dr. Moonje protests that the Mahasabhites at least are not reactionaries. In the same breath he asks if it is at all possible for the Hindus "to secure the favour of Muslim friendship" and what the Hindus should do when "the power of gifting is in the hands of the bureaucracy." Does not Dr. Moonje suggest here that since it is not possible for the Hindus to secure the favour of the Muslims they should try to secure the favour of the bureaucracy which has the "power of gifting?" Could anything be more reactionary?

Abuse For Argument

Dr. Moonje is naturally much dissatisfied with the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communa. Award. But unable to prove any defects in it, he only denounces the resolution and misrepresents Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards the Hindus. He says: "Perhaps with the Mahatma the teeming millions of the Hindus do not count as herds of sheep do not count with a tiger." No sane man will take such criticism seriously. He would rather dismiss it with the contempt it deserves. Dr. Moonje also regard the Working Committee's resolution as practically acquiescing in the Communal Award by connivance or consent by silence." The text of the resolution, which contains due criticism of the Award, shows that the Working Committee cannot be accused of connivance. And if the resolution could be interpreted as acquiescing in the Award or giving it silent consent, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney would not have withdrawn their resignations from the Parliamentary Board.

Forge Voluntary Settlement

Dr. Moonje professes great loyalty to the Congress. But with regard to the Mahasabha's attitude towards the Congress resolution he says: "It is now inevitable, if the Resolution stands as it is, that it will have to call the Hindus to support only those candidates who will openly avow for complete rejection of the Communal Award and non-acceptance of any settlement which is not the result of mutual agreement." It is easy for the Mahasabha verbally to reject the Award but Dr. Moonje himself feels that the gifting power is only in the hands of the bureaucracy. And the attitude of the Mahasabha is hardly conducive to a mutual agreement. In fact Dr. Moonje has always been sceptical about Hindus winning the favour of Muslims. If the Mahasabha contests the elections against the Congress, it will further strain the relations between a section of the Hindus and a section of the Muslims. But for this very reason the Congress should not be content with ignoring the Award but should soon make vigorous attempts to get it replaced by a settlement in spite of the difficulties put in the way by the Mahasabha and similar communal organisations of the Muslims.

University Finances & Enterprise

At the meeting of the Bombay University Senate, commencing on Wednesday next, the main item of business will be the University budget for the year 1934-35. The finances of the University are unique. It is probably the only University in India,—perhaps in the British Empire,—which shows a regular and substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure every year. The total revenue is estimated in the coming year at some 11.36 lakhs. But, even on this modest budget, it shows a surplus of income over expenditure of some 1.21 lakhs, or nearly 11 per cent,—a most respectable dividend even for a leading commercial concern. We suggest the comparison, because we fear the University finances have been hitherto administered, in this Presidency of shopkeepers, with a vision unconsciously limited by the instinctive desire to show a surplus. Hence a number of University enterprises, which ought justly to have been shouldered long ago by such a learned body, have been cold-shouldered or cold-storaged, not because we have not the means to pay for them, but because ours is a very narrow vision of the place and functions of a University in a community. Our reflection in this vein is strengthened because we notice that the present surplus results after making every provision for the running and capital expenditure on account of a most costly and additional Department of Technology; whereas, for the year 1932-33, the accounts show a surplus of 3.18 lakhs, and in 1933-34 the figures indicate a surplus of 1.91 lakhs. The University has, no doubt received some generous endowments which explain in part these repeated surpluses. But their very present indicate that the administration of the University finances needs to be inspired and guided by broader and more liberal principles than seems to have been the case in the last twenty years or so.

The main activities of the University still centre round the task of examinations. Of the total expenditure of 10.14 lakhs, considerably over half (5.59 lakhs) is absorbed by the examination charges, while all the Teaching Departments, conducted direct by the University, account for 1.63 lakhs, or about 16 per cent of the total expenditure. This is a good index to the prevailing conception of University work. Ours is now the only University in India, which has remained practically unchanged since its incorporation 77 years ago, in the matter of the territorial range of its activities; and its conception of its duties also seems to have remained equally unchanged. This is borne out by an examination of the principal sources of University income. Examination fees account for 7.85 lakhs of the University resources, out of a total of 11.36 lakhs, or over 72 per cent., while other fees for the incidental services rendered by the University bring in Rs. 65,000. In no province in India does the Government grant bear such a small proportion to the total income of the University as in this Presidency, nor is anywhere else such a substantial income derived from interest on the funds of the University, aggregating some 1.30 lakhs. That the University should have such a sound financial position, superficially viewed, is a matter of satisfaction to those whose vision is narrow and limited. But to those who consider what a number of functions and activities our University could undertake for the good of the community which it does not to-day; to these who think of the actual cost of the higher education to the middle class parent in this Presidency, and the utter indifference of the University towards any relief in this direction; to those who dream of widening the range and deepening the character of the actual service rendered by the University,—the present position cannot but suggest the gloomiest reflections. Because the University wears, on the surface, such a prosperous appearance, those interests and individuals in the University which have the longest pull, or the greatest influence, are tempted to seek their own benefit, aggrandisement, or exaltation at the cost of the University. The unfortunate episode in connection with the Technology Department, wherein doubtful devices were employed to secure the appointment of an individual of the favoured race; or the less well-known but no less deplorable instance of a University Don pocketing Rs. 3,000 for nine years without producing even the manuscript of his thesis for publishing which the amount was supposed originally to be given, are actual cases to show the might of influence and the power of patronage. The new Department is rich in the possibilities of such exploitation of the University for the benefit of the relations and connections of the powerful and the influential in University circles. The watchdogs of University finances must, therefore, exercise more than ordinary caution if they are not to be betrayed into expenditure or commitments, which, however skilfully insinuated, will end in no one can say what needless and useless outlay.

In these circumstances, we cannot but welcome the attempt to be made at the nert session of the University Senate to introduce some rational plan in the lay-out of the University resources. Mr. K. T. Shah's proposition to frame a Five-Year Programme for the University expenditure and development is, as the proposition stands on the agenda, a measure of far-sighted economy, at which we trust no one will carp or cavil. It does not, indeed, reveal the slightest hint of the basic policy for University development, if any, which the author of the proposition has in view. But, perhaps, the text of the proposition is not a fit medium tc disclose and explain the broad lines of policy, which have inspired the constructive suggestion implicit in the words. We trust, however, the Senate will take a broad, liberal, and enlightened view of its responsibilities to the rising generation, and accept a scheme, when placed before it, for a real reconstruction, broadening, and development of the University, which is to-day sadly lacking. The suggestion, in the same agenda, sponsored by Miss Bahadurji, about special preparation of those students who would attempt to pass competitive examinations for the public service of the country, is one such instance, in which the University can, without perhaps too much risk and cost to itself, undertake a project of real expansion that promises to be of the utmost benefit to the people of the Presidency. The University, we understand, has been ruled to be powerless to tackle the problem of unemployment among its "alumni". Here, however, is a means to remedy that gruesome evil, which we trust the Fellows will not hesitate to adopt, and so do a part of their real duty to the rising generation of the country, which has hitherto been ignored.

LET YOUTH HAVE ITS SAY

Youth Is Pledged To Socialism

(By "ANON".)

What happens when a swift-flowing stream is checked with an artificial barrier? Its flow may be arrested for a little while but it will gather strength and sweep off the bund, possibly damaging the property of the very people who sought to restrict its movement. Youth too is a stream—headstrong, fast-flowing and restless. If allowed to run in its proper course, its energy and spirit may be harnessed for useful purposes. But if age seeks to stop the stream of youth and turn it into a stagnant pool, let it beware lest the pent-up power of youth should break through the barrier and throw away discretion to the winds.

A Warning.

The history of the world is witness to the glorious deeds of youth and the sacrifices it has made in the cause of freedom are numerous. The history of the Indian Nationalist movement will show that, whenever the call has come, youth has responded bravely and been in the forefront of the struggle for freedom. It is not the writer's purpose to flatter young men and young women but to warn the elder leaders that it is time the youth of the country was allowed to have its say in the work of shaping the destiny of the nation. By sacrifice and service it deserves a far larger share in the national politics than the elders allow it at present. In fact if the aspirations and views of youth are not more seriously considered, there is a great danger of their breaking away from the Congress. They will refuse to serve an organisation which uses them as volunteers but, when it comes to important matters of policy, treats their views with contempt.

Snub To Socialists.

It is a well-known fact that young Congressmen have with almost remarkable unanimity declared themselves in favour of the adoption by Congress of a Socialist plan. The formation of

(Continued on page 10.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mr. Churchill Has Failed So Disastrously That Government May Now Feel Secure In Regard To Their India Policy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June 16,
(By Air Mail).

A bigger gathering of the members of the House of Commons than has been seen since Budget Day was attracted to the House on Wednesday afternoon when the Prime Minister opened the much awaited debate on the Report of the Privileges Committee. In a brief speech the Prime Minister moved that the Report be approved. Without a division, the House, late in the night, accepted the report, thus exonerating Sir Samuel Hoare and the Earl of Derby of the charges levelled against them by Mr. Winston Churchill.

Fighting almost alone, with ex-colleagues and enemies ranged together against him, Mr. Churchill refused to withdraw or alter his accusations. A bitter attack on the Conservative ex-Chancellor was made by Sir John Simon. "His protestations," the Foreign Secretary declared, "that all this has been out of an affection for the purity of the law of Parliament carry about as much conviction as the protestations of Sir Oswald Mosley that the brutalities of his uniformed bullies are to be explained away by his passionate attachment to free speech."

Churchill Deserted

The House was almost as much surprised as Mr. Amery confessed himself to be, when it was found that Mr. Churchill was attacking the report of the Committee of Privileges at every point, and asking the House in effect to withhold an acquittal from Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby. It had been expected that he would accept the finding of the Committee that the two accused men had not been guilty of a breach of privilege, but would claim that he had been justified up to the hilt in bringing the matter to the attention of the House, because if the charge of the breach did not lie it was only because the Joint Select Committee had been deemed by the Privileges Committee to be a non-judicial body ancillary to the legislative process. But Mr. Churchill preferred to attack the findings as well as the report's view of the status of the Joint Select Committee. Naturally the sympathy of the House shown towards him at the beginning of the debate fell away from him altogether and in the end the House became completely hostile to him. Even the die-hards who had come to praise him, remained only to desert him and they did not move the amendment urging that the status of the other committees than the Joint Select Committee now required to be defined.

His Motive

Instead of trying to understand the temper of the House, the ex-Chancellor made a flamboyant speech which lacked the usually expected Churchillian wits and retorts. He did not realise that the House was much less interested in the issue of privilege than in seeing what it believes to be a conspiracy against Sir Samuel Hoare, and through him against the Government, as a whole, defeated. Amery shocked at Mr. Churchill's relentless attack, reminded him of his family motto which he described in elegent Latin which meant "If I can trip up Sam the Government's bust." This sent the House into roars of laughter.

Again Mr. Churchill must repent his interruption of the Foreign Secretary who also felt that the wiser and juster part for Mr. Churchill to play would have been to come town to the House and handsomely express his pleasure that the Committee had found Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby guiltless, made the remark, that, after all, the report was final and closed the matter. "Don't you believe it," growled Mr. Churchill, and the House became sharply attentive. "Well, if it doesn't," rejoined Sir John amid great cheers, "we shall know beyond a doubt that it is not a passion for pure Parliamentary procedure which is moving the right honourable gentlemen. The House cheered vigorously because, without anticipating any future action of Mr. Churchill, it already accepts Mr. Amery's judgment on his motives.

Mr. Churchill's threat of further action naturally arrested attention, and the question "What will be the next move?" was the subject of a good deal of speculation. It is almost impossible to say what effect Wednesday's debate will have on the future of the Government's Indian policy or the Tory party. Mr. Churchill has once again failed in this House, as he was bound to do. But the impression with which one is left is that he has failed so disastrously that the Government may now feel secure in regard to their India policy. Sir Samuel Hoare, who was sitting next to the Prime Minister with the Foreign Secretary on his other side, intervened only once in the course of the debate. It was when he made a reply to a question addressed to him by Mr. Churchill. The Secretary for India is very well liked by the House and there was a loud cheer when his exoneration by the Committee of Privileges was endorsed by the House. Even Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the member of the Opposition side, and several others went up to shake him by the hand as he left the House. Of course, I am told some of the Labour members of the House were not disposed to accept the decision of the Party to support the Government on the Report of the Com-

(Continued on Page 11).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A TORY PURGE?

The result of the bye-election at Twickenham was, of course, anticipated. But as we pointed out the other day the candidature of Brigadier-General Critchley, the new M.P., as a "National Conservative" clearly proved that the official Tory Party was willing to compromise with the Die-Hards on the question of White Paper. But his adoption was the first formal portent in another way also. It meant a decisive growth of solidarity between the pure and National Conservatives. Nor is the main object obscure any more now. The impending departure of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on a long holiday and obstinate suggestions against Sir John Simon and others mean that the Tories propose to purge the Government of outside elements. It remains to be seen how Sir Austen Chamberlain and his National hundred will react to a move inspired, as many reports allege, by his talented younger brother.

COMMENDABLE EXHORTATION.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah reiterated in reply to a farewell address by the Muslim Committee, what is well-known as a truism. He dwelt on the absolute need of communal unity for any progress to be made by the country. He advised his compatriots to cultivate a spirit of peace and harmony between themselves and members of other communities. The importance of this cannot be over-emphasized or too often repeated. While we hope Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's words will have the desired effect, we also expect him—now that he will be free from official duties—to lend his practical support to efforts that are being made to achieve national unity. There is nothing more convincing than a practical lead.

TRAGEDY OF DISUNION.

Launched inspite of misgivings, anxieties and warnings, the textile strike has come to an end, which is a tragic contrast to its confessedly splendid beginning. "Rubbing it in" is not exactly pleasant; but we cannot help regretting this unfortunate fiasco. The strike was based on a perfectly genuine grievance. It was started on the assumption—not without just reason—of owners' hostility. Granting this, the result is a tragedy of divided leadership. We have no desire to apportion blame as between the various groups of the leaders. But we do suggest that their differences on extraneous matters have led to the failure. So far as the workers are concerned, their response was magnificent. And it is no discredit to them that the strike should have fizzled out.

SILLY OBSTRUCTIONS.

Pandit Patwardhan, a municipal councillor of Poona, has earned cheap notoriety by applying again for an injunction to restrain the Municipality from considering a proposal to present a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi. It is, of course, quite clear that the real cause of the worthy Pandit's grouse against the Mahatma is his present mission. The Sub-Judge, we are glad, has rejected Panditji's application. But do the orthodox really fail to realise that silly attempts to obstruct the present campaign for the uplift of Harijans only evoke universal condemnation? That the Pandit has resorted to the courts itself shows what influence orthodoxy commands in the Municipality which is certain to pass again the resolution for presenting an address to Gandhiji and thereby honour itself.

CHARKHA IN MEDINA.

Friends of the Charkha in India will be delighted to learn from an appeal published elsewhere that their cult has spread to the holy city of Medina, thanks to the enterprise of certain Indian Muslims of Hyderabad State. Some nobles and officials of the State conceived the idea in 1932 of introducing the Charkha and the handloom in Medina Shareef as one of the best forms of charity to the poor inhabitants of the place. It is very gratifying to learn that already about 400 Charkhas, 50 handlooms and cotton worth Rs. 3000 have been sent there, that over a hundred women and girls have been trained in the industry and that the cloth prepared by them is popular and finds a ready market. We earnestly hope the plan will achieve even better results in the near future and that the promoters' appeal for funds from Indian Muslims will meet with a ready and generous response.

DUTY NEARER HOME.

Those Indian Muslims who are satisfied about the need for, and the possibilities of, the Charkha in Medina, where even cotton needs to be sent from a distance, should be even more impressed by its need and possibilities in their own country where cotton grows almost next door. In India it is not generally known that a large section of those who benefit by the spread of the Charkha are poor Muslim women. Those Indian Muslims who believe in beginning by serving their own community cannot do better than promote the Charkha industry as a relief to their poor co-religionists and fellow-countrymen. Incidentally, we expect that Mahatma Gandhi will be delighted to contribute to the Medina scheme a few improved types of Charkha and other accessories designed by experts inspired and guided by him.

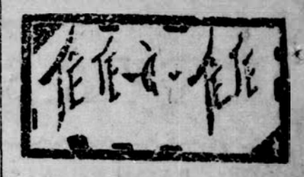
Press Views

Congress Clears Position

So far we were afraid that Congress was dominated by Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviya in its attitude towards the Award. But Congress cleared its position by standing firmly even after the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, and the credit goes to Nationalist Muslims, who fought bravely the Mahasabhaite mentality. It is needless to criticise the present or past attitude of the Congress, we only wish to congratulate Congress on its decision. As far as decisions on fundamental matters are concerned, we hope that Congress will successfully achieve them, if it completely frees itself from the Mahasabhaite influence.—"Khilafat."

Serve The People

It is not certainly necessary for Congressmen to copy all the methods of the Bolshevists or all the items in their social, industrial or political programme. But the wonderful public spirit and the sense of sacred obligation to their fellow countrymen, as is found in them, deserve to be emulated by the Congress. At least those who want to become Congress leaders or to obtain important positions in the public life of the land such as membership of the leigslatures or other public bodies with the help of the Congress organisations should be compelled to devote a part of their time and resources to social activities. This will succeed to a very large extent, as nothing else will, in pushing the constructive programme of the Congress.—"B. Patrika."



We Should Like To Know:

What are these All-Talking, All-Singing, 'All-Dancing' films?

* * * *

"Faithful ally of the Congress," is how Dr. Moonje describes the Hindu Mahasabha.

So faithful in fact that it has decided to run its own candidates to oppose Congressmen.

* * * *

"I would define communalism," said Dr. Moonje in the course of his presidential address, "as that mentality which a particular group of nationals of a common motherland differentiating and separting themselves, owing to considerations of religious differences from other groups of nationals professing different religions, develops defining its political interests as separate from those of the other groups of nationals and of making violent demands for their satisfaction."

One never does full and coherent justice to oneself. Dr. Moonje should try again—but he should keep it to himself please.

* * * *

Official Light On Wages Enquiry.

Even that has revealed many dark spots.

* * * *

"It is not yet too late for a settlement," says Mr. Satyamurthi in a recent statement to Bori Bunder "between the people of India and the people of Great Britain."

But the warning need not cause any alarm. Bori Bundar and representatives of Britain are doing their best in fighting against time.

* * * *

A member of the House of Commons has suggested that the U.S.A. should be persuaded to accept the Irish Free State in payment for the War debt.

The remark, assures the report, was made light-heartedly. A huge joke it was and a compliment to—— By the way wasn't it Napeolean that said something about some nation of shop-keepers?

* * * *

According to an important news item from Hollywood, Mary Pickford, the popular American film-star, contemplates entering the Congress.

Devika Rani, we hope, does not lag behind her American sister. We await news that, to start with, she has joined the Reception Committee.

* * * *

Mac's Influence On Decline.

Which raises the question whether he has had any left.

* * * *

Speaking at the dinner given by the Raja of Parlakimedi, Lord Erskine, the new Governor of Madras, remarked that though he personally had not visited India, his great grand-father, once Commissioner of Jubbulpore, was once offered but refused the Governorship of Madras.

His lordship need not have gone so deep in the archives of his family history. The very fact that he is Governor-designate establishes a firm connection with Madras—and India.

* * * *

Distribution of municipal seats between different communities was the subject of a heated debate in the Lahore Municipal Committee.

And much heat was certainly generated. But it is comforting, if a little surprising, to note that sense did not vanish into thin air and at last a settlement was reached.

* * * *

Stalin, it is reported, is anxious to befriend Trotsky and to give him an important post.

Not an out-post in Siberia, we hope. The old veteran is too dangerous.

* * * *

Bradman Delights British Crowd.

—Headlines.

By scoring only 36?

* * * *

ONE AT A TIME.

Juror: I beg to be excused from jury duty, your lordship. I can hear through one ear only.

Judge: That'll do. We only hear one ide of the case at a time.

Frontier Govt. Afraid To Face Congress?

To Continue Ban On Red Shirts Will Only Add To Bitterness

"If The Government fails to rise to the occasion, the public will be justified in concluding that it is reluctant to face the Congress majority that is expected to capture the Council if Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is released and full facilities are given to the Red Shirts," declares Malik Khuda Bux, M. L. C.

BANNU, June 23.

Malik Khuda Bux, leader of the opposition in the Frontier Legislative Council, in a statement to the press says:—

"I have very minutely studied the Government communique and the telegraphic correspondence that passed between the Acting President of the Working Committee and the Home Secretary to the Government of India and it is my considered opinion that the Government is not justified in continuing the notification against the Red-Shirt organisation when it is clear beyond doubt now that it is a regular branch of the Congress and has been working out the Congress programme most faithfuly both in letter and in the spirit, since August, 1931.

ADDING TO BITTERNESS

The Government ought to have quoted specific instances, if it had any, to show that the said organisation had taken some other lines than the one laid down by the Congress during the last three years. Merely to say that "the record of its activities is such that the Government do not intend to lift the notification" cannot satisfy he public at large, much less the Frontier people. It can only add to the bitterness.

NON-VIOLENCE OF RED SHIRTS

As a public man having some knowledge of the part played by the Frontier Congress and its volunteer corps during the last peaceful struggle for freedom I can say without fear of contradiction that the Red Shirts stuck to non-violence in spite of grave provocation, perhaps to a greater degree than was in any other part of India.

FOLLOW OTHER PROVINCES

The question that is uppermost to my mind at this stage is whether the Government can tolerate the presence of Congress representatives in the next Council. If so it is the clear duty of the Frontier Government to lift the ban and give the Congress its chance to contest the coming elections both for the Assembly and the Councils just as other provincial Governments have done by now.

IF GOVT. FAILS?

If the Government fails to rise to the occasion, the public will be justified in concluding that it is reluctant to face the Congress majority that is expected to capture the Council if Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is released and full facilities are given to them.—United Press.

Can The Irish Question Be Settled?

On Friday last the Bill to abolish the Irish Free State Senate passed its final stage in the Dail. If there is no General Election the Upper House can delay it for about a year, but after that, if Mr. De Valera is still in power, the Bill will become law. The President pointed out that "when a dictator comes along at a time of crisis and revolution he would snap his fingers at all constitutions." Since constitutions exist to make dictatorships difficult, the inference from his action and argument is that he is paving the way for his own untrammelled personal rule. He is aware that the party which he represents expects him to brush aside all such obstacles as Treaties and Constitutions, and he went on to give an answer to those importunate friends who are asking him why he does not declare a Republic. The obvious answer that would occur to most people—that the Treaty with Britain is still legally binding—is for him, 'ex hypothesi,' no answer at all. Since he has already ignored the letter or the spirit of the Treaty by abolishing the Oath of Allegiance ,repudiating the annuities agreement, forbidding appeals to the Privy Council, and reducing the position of the Governor-General to a farce, it is clear that he does not consider covenants with Britain binding, and that a Treaty could not be regarded by him as a reason for hesitating to declare a Republic.

WHY HESITATE?

Why, then, does he hesitate? Because he wants to get what he calls "the maximum amount of freedom" before he forces the final issue. He and his friends are "heirs to a certain position"—a position left by Mr. Cosgrave—and there are "certain possibilities" indicated in that position which they propose to explore to the utmost. He clearly had in mind those evasions of the Treaty which he has already contrived or is about to contrive. He has so successully explored these possibilities that Southern Ireland is already a Republic in all but name, and has effectually deprived itself of all the economic advantages of being a member of the British Commonwealth .

THE ULSTER QUESTION.

But there is another sense in which they are "heirs to a certain position." Mr. De Valera alluded to the fact that the British are still maintaining parties of troops in Queenstown (as, of course, they are entitled to do under the Treaty), and that the six counties of the North are still cut off from the rest of the island. The determination of Ulster not to throw in her lot with a Free State Republic is probably the governing factor in Mr. De Valera's hesitation. While he raises the old bugbear of threats of hostile action from Great Britain he must surely be deliberately obscuring the issue. Mr. Thomas's refusal last autumn to answer a "hypothetical" question as to what Britain would do if Ireland declared a Republic was certainly not an indication that this country is prepared to fire a shot or lose a man in vindicating the imaginary supremacy over Southern Ireland. And as for discriminatory tariffs, the tariffs are there already. There are no threats, and, if there were, no one would accuse Mr. De Valera of being afraid of them. What he fears most is not the action of Britain but the proof of the futility of his claim for an Ireland united under his banner. In the South he has his Republic in all but name. But the Republic he has promised to his followers is that of a united Ireland stretching from the South to the North; and that dream, if he takes the final plunge, must be relinquished for ever.

DE VALERA'S UTTERANCES.

Every step that Mr. De Valera takes and every word that he utters make it more difficut to hope for a friendly settlement between this country and the Free State so long as he remains head of the Government. It is an unfortunate fact that the interest of his political party is bound up with the perpetual nourishment of a feeling of hostility to England, so that he becomes more and more involved in his utterly irreconcilable attitude. Moreover, Southern Ireland is, not unnaturally, a country peculiarly susceptible to appeals to the memory of its dead martyrs, and any leader who is ready constantly to exploit her racial emotions has an advantage over those who prefer that bygones should be bygones. Mr. De Velera's colleagues are so committed to a belief in what the late Countess Markievicz called "the incredible wickedness" of English rulers, that they can scarcely bring themselves to ascribe any decent motive to British statesmanship. Thus, when Mr. MacEntee, the Minister of Finance, wished lately to encourage the discomforted Irish farmers with hopes of a settlement of the economic quarrel with Britain, he could only base these hopes upon the growing fear in this country that our food supplies in the next war would be endangered if the Free State cattle trade were dead.

Mr. Thomas was never more broad-minded than when he accepted this appeal to our fears as a "conciliatory" gesture.

GOVT. PREFERS ANCIENT DREAMS.

But if the Free State demanded the full status of a Republic, and asked for it on the basis of an agreed alteration of the Treaty by an Irish Government which admitted the validity of existing agreements, the general feeling in this country would be in favour of accepting the demand. The fact that she is in the unfortunate position of having a Government which prefers ancient dreams to present realities ought not to deter our own Government from taking every step possible to create a better situation. In reply to a question by Mr. Hannon last Tuesday Mr. Thomas said that if a satisfactory basis for discussion can be found the Government are ready at any time to enter into negotiations with the Irish Free State for the settlement of all outstanding questions. That is really a very comprehensive statement. Why should it not be amplified and explained, and translated into language which the Irish people would appreciate. There is everything to be gained by making perfectly clear the lengths to which Great Britain would be willing to go, so that the Free State Government and the Free State Opposition would know exactly what their country stood to gain or lose by settlement.

RESERVATION.

There would necessarily be certain reservations. On the assumption that the existing Treaty must be revised revision would be offered; but it would be necessary, as a guarantee of good faith for the future, that the existing Treaty be accepted as lawful and binding until modifications have been agreed on. Secondly Northern Ireland would have to be left out of the negotiations, since we have no power to speak for Ulster and no right to apply pressure to her. Probably it would also be necessary to insist on the present safeguards for our communications at Queenstown. But for the rest, any status that the Free State desires within her own borders should be accorded to her. If she desired to leave the Empire and become a Republic she should be perfectly free to do so; and if she chose this course it should not be held as debarring her from coming to some subsequent arrangement for external association. With this matter settled the question of the annuities would easily settle itself. If an offer on some such lines as these were made in the clearest terms Southern Ireland would only have herself to blame if a conclusive peace did not follow.—"The Spectator."

REICH BISHOP REBUFFED

No Right To Introduce New Church Rules, Protest Pastors

WALK-OUT FROM CHURCH MEETING

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, June 23.

Reich Bishop Muellir, the head of the Nazi "German Christian" Church, met another rebuff while trying to enforce his church regulations on the pastors of the Rhineland.

Thirteen of 33 Church Superintendents called to the meeting by the Nazi Bishop for the purpose of introducing new church rules immediately left denying the Bishop had right to propose changes in the constitution.

Of the remaining 20 pastors seven opposed the resolution which was nevertheless then enforced by the Bishop

All Church Councils in future will be appointed by the Bishop who will also nominate pastors and delegates to the provincial synods.

SCAFFOLD SUBSTITUTED

Colorado Tries New Lethal Gas Chamber For Execution

(Special Cable).

CANON CITY, June 23

Colorado Penitentiary's new lethal gas chamber has substituted the scaffold, and was used for the first time when murderer Kelly was executed at sunset.

Kelly who was convicted for murdering a recluse was hysterical for 48 hours, but regained composure and asked for cigarettes. The Chamber tested with a number of animals to ensure there would be no hitch.

MYSORE'S EXAMPLE

Birthday Tributes To Maharaja's Enlightened Rule At London Dinner

LONDON, June 24.

The birthday of the Maharaja of Mysore was celebrated at a dinner under the chairmanship of the Trade Commissioner Ranga Natha.

Sir Basil Blackett proposing the health of the Maharaja warmly paid tribute to the Maharaja's enlightened rule, progressive outlook and devotion to the subjects' welfare. He said, when during his membership of the Government of India a decision was reached to remit ten lakhs of Mysore's contribution, they were well aware that the money would be devoted to the welfare of the state and not for ruler's private purse.

Sir Basil Blackett commented also the fact that the Maharaja's Dewan was a Muslim and the other high officials were English and Indian Christian and asked, how was it possible to suggest that religious intolerance could exist in self-governing India when such appointments were made in Mysore.

Commissioner Ranganatha replying pointed out that the object of the Maharaja's rule was promotion of welfare and prosperity of the people. He mentioned that the state recently appointed a Trade Agent in Japan and established connections in Germany, but the primary duty would be to strengthen trade links between Britain and Mysore. He added, Mysore yielded to no state in her desire to preserve and strengthen British connection.—Reuter.

Dr. MUNJE AND CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1).

attitude towards other communities.

Every community, continued Pandit Malaviya, sohuld strive for communal unity and the welfare of all communities For the sake of nationalism and political liberty it was essential that all communities must unite. There must be unity, which was one formidable weapon more powerful than a spear, or a sword or bomb or a powder magazine. With this weapon alone we must, "beard the British lion."

CALAMITY OF ONE IS CALAMITY TO OTHERS.

Malaviyaji felt sorry for the constant communal bickerings. A large number of innocent persons belonging to both communities suffered heavily and their shops were looted and were subjected to many indignities.

It must be realised that one community's calamity was also every other community's calamity and in times of peace and plenty all communities enjoyed equally.

WIN BY LOVE

The Hindus must learn to respect the views of others and then only they could expect others to respect their views. Every word one uttered in these days counted and irresponsible statements were fraught with grave consequences.

It was not the artificial conversion into this religion or that religion that counted. The virtues of every religion must be emulated in every other religion and people must be won over by gentle love and persuasion.

DIFFICULT TIMES

Lastly, the Hindu Maha Sabha had too much before it to fulfil. The times were very difficult for the nation and with a large mind and a generous heart they should overlook minor issues that might have arisen and must proceed with the high aims before their view.

From their side there should not be any offensive attitude displayed towards other communities, though self-defence was entirely a different matter. Hindu Maha Sabha was ridden with many defects and Malaviyaji prayed to God for strength to carry on the huge task before the Sabha.

CALL TO SANATANISTS

Referring to the temple-entry problem, he said that there was sanction for the temple-entry in the Sastras and he urged proper help and relief to the Harijans. He said they should be given technical education and if they were sufficiently intelligent higher education should be provided for them. He appealed to the Sanatanists to come forward and help the Harijan cause.

"WE WANT TO LIVE IN PEACE"

After a few more resolutions were passed the session came to a close with an exhortation from Dr. Moonje. In his closing remarks, Dr. Moonje said: "The intention of this Conference has never been to give offence to the Congress. It has got the highest respect and love for the Congress. The Congress, unfortunately, had taken an action which gave an undue advantage to the British Government to create differences amongst them and divide them in such a manner so that there would be no opposition and their position would be secured. I assure the Congress that we look to it like son towards a father in spite of the differences. As for Muslims, we want to live in peace and we want to conquer them by love." Even if the Afghans invade India my first intention would be to conquer them by love. If this does not succeed the Hindu Maha Sabha is bent upon getting peace by whatever means possible and make them love us.

"I assure my Muslim brothers that the Hindu Maha Sabha is not quareling with them and only wants to command their friendship and love."

After the President was garlanded, the session came to a close.

PUNJAB DEBTS RELIEF BILL

"Embodies Neither Sense, Policy Nor Justice," Says A Judge

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

"In my opinion the Bill embodies neither sense, policy nor justice" reamrks the District and Sessions Judge, Ambala, who has made an analytical examination of almost every section of the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Bill.

The Judicial Officer continues "It is intrinsically unworkable, morally iniquitous and juristically an outrage."

The Bill is described as providing for the relief of indebtedness and the improvement of agrarian credit in the Punjab. The preamble is also to the effect that it is expedient to amend the law relating to relations between debtors and creditors.

So far as both the description of the Bill and the preamble indicate (except possibly for the use of the word "agrarian" in the description), it would appear that it is desriable to "improve" the law relating to all classes of debtors and creditors in the Punjab.

A perusal of the provisions of the Bill, however, reveals that it is not intended to amend the law in all cases but to create a privileged class in respect of whom the ordinary laws of the land shall be so modified as to be for all intents and purposes ineffectual.

The District and Sessions Judge adds "My objections are, first, that the preamble is not a fair representation of the scope of the Bill and secondly that if the proposed provisions are indeed likely to be an "improvement" on the existing law (in my opinion they are most emphatically not, for the reasons detailed below) then as a mere matter of justice, equity and good conscience, let alone public policy, there is no reason why the provisions of the Act should be confined to one particular class of persons.—A. P.

PHOOKAN PLEADS FOR CAUTION

Advices C. P. B. Not To Oppose Nationalists!

SIMLA, June 23.

"I approve the manifesto of the Congress Working Committee issued from Bombay, but it would be a grievous mistake if the Congress Parliamentary Board fail to make a very judicious selection of Congressmen who will be put forward to contest the next general election," said Mr. T. R. Phookan, M.L.A., who came here on private business and left to-day for Gauhati in Assam.

"AVOID ERRORS."

Mr. Phookan expects that the number of Congressmen in the new Assembly will not be less than 50.

He however, pointed out that it would be a tactical error on the part of the Congress to oppose nationalists of influence, wealth, position and having mastery over facts who might not share the Swarajist point of view, but who are as good Congressmen as any body else.

Mr. Phookan is one of the very few Swarajists in the present Assembly who boycotted the Legislature by obeying the decision of the Lahore Congress, but sought re-election independently.—United Press.

NAVAL TALKS QUITE "CONFIDENTIAL"

LONDON, June 23.

Reference to the New York reports regarding the suggested increase in the British Naval strength, it is authoritatively pointed out that the present conversations are quite confidential, that talks are purely exploratory and there is no question of reaching decisions between experts.—Reuter.

Plea For Arbitration Board Meeting

Ahmedabad Millowners' S. O. S. To Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

While the mill-owners have already expressed their great satisfaction over the report of Bombay Labour Inquiry Committee and have telegraphed to Gandhiji requesting him to hold a meeting of the Arbitration Board consisting of himself and Seth Chamanlal Parekh to settle the question of wage-cut dispute in Ahmedabad, the Labour circles are busily engaged in considering the report, which is not satisfactory to them.

"CUTS JUSTIFIABLE."

The Mill-owners contend that their case has been strengthened by the report which says that wages in Ahmedabad have gone higher, by 5 to 6 per cent. and their demand for cutting the wages of workers is quite justifiable.

Inquiries made at the local Labour Textile Association by the "United Press" show that they have not formed any definite opinion on the Report but they are going through the same minutely.

LABOUR NOT SATISFIED.

It is, however, understood that the Labour leaders have not at all been satisfied with the report, which contains only known facts. They are prepared to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board at any time.—United Press.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS AGREE TO ANEY-KELKAR PACT

(Continued from page 1).

lutions which were unanimously adopted:—

This meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party gives its sanction to the specific Pact laid before it as being indicative of the approved Modus Operandi for national work in Maharashtra proper.

With a view to dispel all doubts raised in the matter this meeting holds and declares that the Pact does not in any way prevent the Democratic Swaraj Party from carrying on propaganda in regard to any of its own special programme such as Communal Award, question of Indian State Subjects, Debt Redemption Scheme, etc.

ACCEPT PARLIAMENTARY BOARD'S DISCIPLINE.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party is of the opinion that in case the Party puts forward any candidate or candidates for election to Assembly on behalf of Maharashtra and if the same are accepted by the Congress Parliamentary Board, they should accept the discipline of that Board.

ELECTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

This meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party authorities the Executive Committee to select candidates for the forthcoming Assembly elections and do everything that is necessary in that connection in consultation with the local leaders in Provinces outside Maharashtra.

The following 6 members be elected to work as co-opted members on the Election Board of the Maharashtra Committee:—

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. B. V. Gokhale, Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, Mr. R. S. Rajvade and Mr. P. G. Joshi.

The Headquarters of the Party should be shifted from Bombay to Poona.

That the quota of members agreed to represent the Democratic Swaraj jParty on the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee should be selected by the Joint Secretary Mr. R. N. Mandlik in consultation with the President and leaders of the districts.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party recommends to the Government of Bombay that they should immediately appoint a Committee to consider the issues arising out of the report of the Bombay Labour Office Enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment."—United Press.

HARVARD SPONSORS AFRICAN ART

Fetish figures, painted ceremonial heads and rare cult masks are included in an unusual exhibit of sculpture, jewelry and textiles from the primitive tribes of Africa and the Pacific islands which will be open to the public at the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University from May 7 to May 28.

Few exhibits of this sort have ever been attempted in this country, although interest in primitive sculpture has increased in recent years.

The main sculpture-producing areas of Africa are covered in the display. The Congo, most productive of all these regions, is represented by fetish figures, stools in the shape of human figures and masks from the secret societies, which are so mysterious a part of the native life.—"New York Times."

AFRICAN CHIEFS IN LONDON

Mission Of Sir O. Atta To The King

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 23.

Picturesquely clad in high turbans and long coloured robes the West African chiefs Sultan Sokoto and Emirs Gwanda and Kano arrived in London to-day on their first visit to England after the first sea voyage. They will be presented to the King, and will witness military manoeuvres an air force pageant and naval display.

Sir Ofori Atta, the paramount chief of the Gold Coast, also arrived wearing a golden crown and velvet robes as the head of a delegation to the King with regard to the grievances relating to the recent ordinances with Cold Coast Legislative Councils.

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6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

Nariman's Reply To Tairsee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am grateful to my friend Mr. L. R. Tairsee for his friendly suggestion to introduce greater 'balance' and lesser fury into my contributions. I will make a counter suggestion and request him to read these contributions with a more balanced and less prejudiced mind and he will have no reason to complain.

His analogy about British Parliament considerably strengthens my case; in a nutshell my contention is that so long as the power of appointment of Municipal Commissioner rests with the Government and the Municipal Executive enjoys all real powers, Local Self-Government in Bombay or in any other place, under similar circumstances, would be a farce. That position applies to all self-governing institutions, whether it be Municipal Corporation or Provincial or Central Legislature, and hence, the first essential requisite of a representative institution always has been the power of appointment or removal of the Cabinet, the principle remains the same whether the executive power vests in an individual, like the Municipal Commissioner or in a Cabient as in the Legislatures. I presume Mr. Tairsee knows the constitutional difference between British Parliament and Bombay Corporation. Apart from power of Legislation and Government, the British Parliament, as well as all other real National Assemblies, enjoy the power of appointment or reomval of its Cabinet and can force its majority's will upon its executive; no outside authority, including the Crown, dare interfere with their fundamental rights; whereas in the Bombay Corporation, not only is the head of the executive imposed by an outside authority, untouchable by the Corporation, but there is constant encroachment and interference, in most elementary and trivial civic matters, from the Provincial Executive. It is that power of appointment or removal and not the number of sittings that really affects the nature of the institution. Curiously enough, Mr. Tairsee also quotes the case of Mr. Kirpalani to prove his contention, whereas I rely upon that very instance to demonstrate the Corporation's impotence and disability.

Mr Tairsee says: "Mr. Kirpalani stood by the Corporation against Government in spite of his being an I.C.S. and Government nominee." I entirely agree and I base my complaint on that very fact, and state that Mr. Kirpalani was removed from his office because "he stood by the Corporation against the Government" and the majority of the Corporation could not retain him.

I am sure if Mr. Tairsee rereads my contribution in the different frame of mind suggested by me above he will agree with me that the Kirpalani episode has reduced Local Self-Government in Bombay not only to a second class farce but a first class fiasco also.—Yours, etc.

K. F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, June 23.

Swadeshi Exhibition And The Congress

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be hoped that it will be found feasible to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition in Bombay in conjunction with the forthcoming session of Congress in October next—not only an Exhibition, but an Industrial Conference as well. No words, I trust, are needed to demonstrate that politics in India, as elsewhere, are closely allied to economics. Leaders from all parts of the country will foregather in Bombay during the Congress session. It is but proper that the opportunity should be availed of, to survey the economic situation in India from the national standpoint and to initiate practical steps to cure the industrial anaemia and secure the economic advancement of the country. Prosperity without self-help is unthinkable.

An Industrial Exhibition would, besides giving a stimulus to Swadeshi, provide an effective reply to those who allege that India has lost her old initiative and ingenuity. The Exhibition and the Conference ought really to form the special care of the Socialist group in Congress, which has made the welfare of the masses its special concern.

Whenever and wherever a Swadeshi Exhibition is held, I trust that it will be found feasible to reserve a corner therein for a Temple of Ideas, a place where new designs, new developments, new models and improvements in traditional styles by Indians may be received, exhibited, noted, praised and rewarded. The inventive genius of our people needs to be roused. There is nothing to be ashamed of, if the beginning is modest. There is ample scope for the exercise of the inventive faculty and practical imagination even in such small matters as Divali-cards, toys, aeroplanes and models of motor-cars, plastics and tiles. The temple will direct the attention of our educated youths to the need of practical research in industry and bring out merit where it exists.—Yours etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

121, Medows Street, Bombay.

G. K. Union

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Anent what purports to be a statement made by Mr. Shetty and his friends at a recent meeting of the Joint Strike Committee "in defence of the G. K. U. (Red Flag)" published in the "Chronicle" of Thursday last, please permit me to make a few observations on the same.

The statement must not have failed to strike many as being a master-piece in quibbling; and it does not lack an element of evident self-satisfaction. The point at issue would appear to be whether the resolution brought forward by one of the members of the Joint Strike Committee criticising the activities of the G. K. U. was proper or not, as it was the "bureaucracy" (as Mr. Shetty calls it) that is responsible for the policy of the G. K. U. A man in the street knows that even in an organisation with a majority of active members an appreciable number of members is non-vocal and is satisfied with the lead given by the Executive Committee. The G. K. U., I suppose, is no exception to this general rule, but at the same time it is realised that an executive may act in an arbitrary manner. Even taking the latter contingency, it is a legal dictum that the policy followed by the Executive Committee and the resolutions passed by it are binding on the organisation, until they are rescinded by counter-resolutions of the E. C. or reversed by the General Body. Yet the fact remains that the policy of the Executive Committee is recognised to be the official policy, "pro tempore," of the organisation. That being so, and especially in these days when people are better informed, there are very few boobies even among the workers who fail to understand that the G. K. U. is synonymous with its Managing Committee and its policy, except when the general body is in session. Unless, therefore, as it appears to be the case, Mr. Shetty and Company were seized by a mortal fear that the workers were "steeped in ignorance" and the resolution of condemnation of the G. K. U. for its policy would make them desert the union, there was absolutely no ground for the squabble indulged in by them. I am afraid this is a deliberate attempt at camouflage and to raise a controversy over an unimportant and minor issue. Otherwise it would not have been surreptitiously imputed, as the statement attempts to do, that in condemning the G. K. U. for its present policy the workers were being held up for unjust accusation.

As regards the charge of "ultra-leftism" against Mr. Bedekar and others, it had better be left without comment, for anyhing can either be "ultra-left" or "ultra-right" according to the position one assumes and when consistent policy is at a heavy discount and indefensible opportunism is glorified as "revolutionary tactics" we must acclamatise ourselves to vainglorious phrase-mongering.

As for the history and tradition behind the G. K. U., well, these were made by and are the proud achievements of the workers under a different leadership.—Yours, etc.

A MAN IN THE STREET.

Bombay, June 23.

Congress Membership

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress membership books issued by the "A" Ward District Congress Committee contain a clause printed at the back of the receipt saying that no member who is not a habitual wearer of Khadi is entitled to vote at the Congress elections. I saw the Secretary of "A" Ward Congress Committee in this connection who pointed out that that was the constitution of the Congress. He further said that it depended upon the discretion of the polling officer to allow non-wearers of the Khadi to give votes at the election or not. He also told me that if he is ever appointed to that job, he wil not allow anybody except habitual wearers of Khadi to vote at the elections.

Several persons have refused to become Congress members as they are non-habitual wearers of Khadi and are afraid that they will be denied the right of vote at the elections.

To remove misapprehension from the public mind, I shall be glad if some responsible Congress body gives a definite instruction to the workers who are enrolling Congress members whether to enrol each and every body who signs the creed of the Congress without any condition about Khadi or to enlist only Khadi wearers.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

Civil Disobedience As Last Resort

Mahatma Will Explore Avenues Of Agreed Solution Of Indian Affairs

(Special To "Chronicle")

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 24.

Contradictory reports are daily appearing in the press speculating upon the next probable move on the part of Mahatma Gandhi in the month of August when the period of his self-imposed restriction from the political sphere comes to and end.

From my talks in informed, influential and reliable quarters, I am in a position to state that Gandhiji will not offer civil disobedience immediately after the expiry of the above-mentioned period; but that he will wait to take a stock of the situation before he strikes the final line of action.

Mahatma Gandhi's policy in this connection is, I understand, that he will make use of the extraordinary power of offering civil resistance in the name of the Congress, as has been vested in him by the A. I. C. C. resolution at Patna, only when

1. **He finds that he has completely exhausted all the means and methods at his command towards an agreeable settlement of the affairs;**
2. **He can no further stand his own way quite honourably without being subject either to self-reproach or to humiliation; and**
3. **Launching the offensive is the only thing that can be resorted to in the circumstances available at the moment.**

Gandhiji is understood to have expressed this very line of his attitude as long back as in May last at Patna, when the particular resolution of giving him the power to offer individual civil resistance was under discussion in the Working Committee meeting.

LET YOUTH HAVE ITS SAY

(Continued from page 8).

the Congress Socialist Parties indicates clearly youth's dissatisfaction with the recent tendencies in the Congress. The young Congressites rightly suspect the growing influence of constitutionalists, Liberals and others in the Congress and the recent snub to the Socialists will only confirm them in their suspicions. It is also deplorable that certain elements in the Congress Working Committee should have taken advantage of Jawaharlal's absence and passed the ill-worded resolution by which it is sought to check the rising tide of Socialism.

Let Them Not Forget.

Let Congressmen remember that Jawaharlal and the Indian youth behind him are a force to be reckoned with and not to be ignored. Let them also not forget that it is the youth of to-day who will be called upon to lead their country in the near future. It is all very well for "sane and sober" grey heads to go to the Assembly and to fight the country's battle on that front (a frankly Quixotic idea!) but the Congress is pledged to a creed of complete independence and the young men are determined to see that the Congress Parliamentary Board does not usurp all other functions of the Congress turning it into what it was before the Great War—a political club of bored or briefless barristers and moderate constitutionalists.

Socialists' Aims.

The Socialists are pledged to make the Congress accept a Socialist programme which itself is not a dangerous and revolutionary innovation but a well-defined and correct orientation of the Congress policy which we have always professed to ensure the welfare of the masses—the workers and the peasants. It is open to the Working Committee to denounce the Socialists but let it not be blind to the fact that youth will not co-operate if their views are treated with such contempt.

And youth refuse to be patronized too. Mere expressions of lip-sympathy with their aspirations (more in the nature of good-humoured tolerance of the whims of a naughty child,) will not satisfy it. They know what they want and will not be bluffed by dissertations on "patience," "practical politics" and "the indiscretions of youth". The youth have offered their services to the Congress. But they will only serve an organization which will fight not only for the political emancipation of the country but also for the economic freedom of the masses. Will Congress win their co-operation by letting them have their say? It has to make its choice at the next open session.

SIKH GIRL WINS DISTINCTION

'Varsity Exam. In Philosophy

AMRITSAR, June 24.

Santam Kaur daughter of Sardar S. S. Charan Singh Shahid, a well known poet and writer of the Punjabi language, has this year passed B.A. examination of the Punjab University in Philosophy with marked distinction, by obtaining as many as 282 marks. Satnam Kaur was the youngest of all the girls of her class in the college.

When she passed the matriculation examination she won the Lake Memorial Prize and when she was reading in F.A. she obtained first prize in the inter-collegiate Debate.

She is the president of the association which has been formed by Sikh girl students of Lahore Colleges.

She is described to be the first student of the Punjab University who has obtained so high marks by having a most difficult subject as Philosophy.—United Press.

LIBRARIES ABROAD

SIMLA, June 23.

Under the auspices of the Government of India Libraries Association a lecture was delivered at the Gorton Castle, by Professor Madan Gopal of the Nagpur University on the subject of "Famous Libraries of Europe," Mr. A. M. R. Montagu the President of the Association was in the chair.

LACK OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The lecturer dwelt at great length on the various aspects of the Bodleian Library, the Biblio theque Nationale of France, and the British Museum Library. The purpose of libraries and the nature of catalogues maintained were also described as also the schemes that were on foot to construct the New Bodleian. The lecturer regretted the lack of international co-operation in the matter of cataloguing and described how seriously it was affecting the progress of scholarship.

The President in winding up referred to the nature of American libraries as compared to English and pointed out how cataloguing has been greatly systematised in that country.—United Press.

NEW RECORD IN ATHLETICS

LOS ANGELES, June 24.

In the National Collegiate meeting, four official world's records were bettered.

Quarter mile race. Hardin. 47 seconds.

220 yards hurdles. Hardin. 22 7/10 seconds.

One mile race. Bonthron. 4 minutes 8/9 seconds.

Putting the shot. Torrance 54 feet 6 9/16 inches.—Reuter.

PROPHET-MOHOMED

The-Light-of-Arabia

(By M. P. W.)

"The Allah of Mohomed, consequently is the All-mighty, All-knowing, All-penetrating, All-just, All-wise and All-compassionate Lord of the worlds, the Author of the Heavens and the Earth, and the Creator of Life and Death, in whom are all things that be or ever shall be, and without whom no creature of any kind could hold existence for a moment."

The first echo of the Islamic culture amidst the gloom of dark Arabia was the sweet voice of Hazrat Mohomed. Arabia before Mohomed's birth was entangled in the web of delusions and fantasies. They could not even imagine the true picture of Allah! They worshipped the sun and the stars. They adored the silvery Moon and respected the idols. Passion was ruling the hearts of men instead of the Divine Spirit. The gentler sex was regarded as a mere household commodity. They were made to obey their wedded lords and husbands as galley slaves. A man was able to take as many wives as he desired. No law, nor any moral principle was there to put a stop to men's wickedness. Arabia was then full of chaos. It was at this juncture that a Grreat Soul had incarnated on earth in A. D. 571 in the person of the great and glorious prophet of Islam. He came, he saw and he conquered! With his advent gradually the whole Arabia was absolutely changed for the better.

"The prophets are the products of the spiritual necessities of their age," rightly remarks Carlyle, "and are no more accidents nor their lives mere un-connected episodes in the history of the world. And so it was with the Prophet of Arabia. He was born at a time when the soil of Arabia had "necessities" in all the directions. Arabia needed him the most and hence it was that Allah sent His true messenger.

Hazrat Abdulla (on whose soul be peace and benedictions), the father of the babe prophet, had breathed his last when Mohomed first opened his eyes on this Earth as a living entity. The first two years of this child were passed in the sands and the desert where a kind-hearted woman nursed him so tenderly. He was destined to be the prophet of Islam and hence it was that very often the child showed wonderful amount of genius and superb talents. The sacred emblem of Allah was almost conspicuous to a degree on his face. The hour at length arrived! At the age of 12, a monk saw a dark patch on the boy's shoulder and at once recognised him as a chosen one of Allah-o-Akbar!

The Vision.

Alike other prophets and world-teachers he contemplated for years and years on the holy mount. "The Man of Mecca," says E. V. Arnold, "really heard a Divine Voice and exercised a Divine-Commission." And so it happened one day. When the pure soul of Mohomed was in tune with the Infinite, the Vision of Allah was revealed to him and directly he heard the Voice from the Silence.

Later still it came to pass that the contemplator having spent years on the mount came one day to Mecca and preached his gospel of Allah. A fine stately figure of middle-size, stood up and from his lips the message was delivered: "God as being one vast all-enfolding Reality, indefinable and inconceivable, which carries out its own supreme purpose not regardless of human weal or woe, but with the full and the most minute and loving consideration of them all, as one day we shall know and fully realise."

Alas! no prophet is truly worshipped nor understood during his lifetime! We always burn our heroes and then worship them. So it was with the Light of Arabia. Wherever there is a Christ there is a Juda to betray him and a Peter to deny him. It is indeed a great pity that we in the world crucify a Christ and poison a Socrates!

Persecution.

Mohomed's persecution began. He suffered like the other great prophets and the world teachers. Pressure was brought to bear on him to give up his creed and shun his religion. Neither did he Like a firm rock he stood against the storms of the pagan fury. Full of faith he spoke: "O! my noble uncle, if the elders brought the sun and the moon and placed them on my right and on my left to force me to give up my appointed task, verily I would not yield unless the Lord Himself came and commanded me, or I perish in the attempt."

In the world's history we have always seen that the Prophet's pesecution never ends his divine mission. For, how can it be? That which is pre-arranged by the Moving Finger must come to pass! Mohomed visited Jerusalem, and then from Mecca he went to Medina. Years rolled on and on. After some years when he returned to Mecca what did he notice? The flower of the Islamic faith was fully bloomed. It was wholeheartedly embraced by all in Arabia and all over Arabia! Thus it was that the introduction of the new faith of Allah proved to be a marvellous success. 'The Islam of Mohomed proclaimed a new faith, and yet a faith in which nothing was new."

He was fully devoted to his wife, Madam Khadija. It was a unique loving pair of those days. At the age of sixty-two, he passed away instructing his wife to distribute his coins to the poor: "I have left amongst you a plain command, to wit, the Book of God and manifest Ordinances of which, if you take fast hold, you shall never go astray." (Last Sermon).

Thus lived and thus passed away the mighty prophet of Islam, the religion which is often wrongly understood. "The prophets and the products of their brain and spirit must be judged on their own merits and not by the use or misuse made of them by some external agency in his own or subsequent age."

BOMBAY'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Enquiry Report Under Searchlight

MISMANAGEMENT AT BOTTOM OF WHOLE TROUBLE

(From A Special Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 23.

In the first place, the terms of of reference. I have read the report published by the Government of Bombay of the Departmental Enquiry into the wages in the Textile Industry of the Presidency were so narrow that the report presents only a part of the picture, leaving us entirely in dark about certain relevant and material facts, without which it is impossible to arrive at any conclusions about the issues. For the same reason, it fails to furnish any guidance in the solution of the problems that face the textile industry of the Presidency.

The Labour Office was asked to ascertain the extent of the fall in the cost of living, but it was shut out from entering into the very vital question of what was a reasonable scale of living costs. The gap which is thus created robs the elaborate statistics relating to the change in the cost of living index, of all their value as a test of the adequacy of a certain scale of wages, or of the justice of a certain amount of increase or decrease in the existing wages.

There was, of course an obligation to ascertain the extent of the reduction in the wages, but the investigating authority was not instructed to look into the causes which admittedly or presumably led to the adoption of a policy of wage-cuts. Did the incapacity to pay the pre-reduction scale of wages arise from circumstances within or outside the control of those responsible for the management of the mills? Was it or was it not possible to avoid a cut in the wages by more efficient and more economical management?

IMPERFECT REPORT AND SUMMARY.

Without answers to these questions, the very means of forming a judgment on the points at issue are lacking. The next thing one are lacking. The next thing one would like to emphasize is that while the report is itself owing to the circumstances of its origin, very imperfect, the summary which has been issued to the Press makes these imperfections more pronounced, since it omits the various remarks which limit the application and vaue of the facts and figures embodied in the report.

The fall in the cost of living, for example, has been given undue prominence and the figures about the changes in the real wages are offered with a show of precision, in the summary, while the report itself, mentions at numerous places various reservations which take away a great deal from the utility of the data as a basis for the formulation of a wage policy. On page 20 and 21, for example, some of the limitations are stated, and it is admitted in unequivocal language that the reporting authority is "not concerned with the question whether the standard of living enjoyed by the cotton mill operatives of Bombay is adequate or inadequate, absolutely or relatively."

DEFINITE INFERENCES

Although debarred from expressing a straight opinion on the vital questions arising out of the inquiry, the report has provided material and indications which roughly but inevitably lead to certain definite inferences.

The average monthly budget of working class family in Bombay City is given as an appendix on page 217. Total expenditure is stated to Rs. 45-15-9. This is exclusive of the interest charge and several other items. The budget cover a period ending with June 1933. A scrutiny into the items of expenditure would immediately reveal a serious deficiency from the point of view of health and efficiency in various directions; nothing to speak of the sad neglect of the cultural needs of the workers. The Award of D. B. Krishnalal Zaveri on the Ahmedabad Wage Dispute of 1928 quoted in the report supplies an authoritative basis for correlating wages with a fair standard of living.

MISMANAGEMENT AT THE BOTTOM.

On the other side, no doubt is left in the mind of the reader that it is mismanagement and neither labour costs nor industrial depression which accounts for the plight of the textile industry in Bombay. The expansion of the industry in Ahmedabad while maintaing a higher level of wages set against the decline of the industry in Bombay affords ample justification for this conclusion. The relative figures of loss due to strikes—over thirty-two million working days in Bombay City as against only 130,000 in Ahmedabad furnish another clue to the difference in the position of the two centres. But this peace which is the only secure foundation for prosperity of the industry is not unrelated to the satisfactory settlement of the question of wages which has so far been more or less in evidence in Ahmedabad.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

The very last sentence of the report (page 110) is the most significant. "There appears, however, to be no definite relationship between low wages and low labour costs," says the report, for although Ahmedabad is paying the highest wages, the labour cost per 1,000 spindles and per 100 looms would appear to be less here than in Bombay city."

Discounting the effect of the fall in the cost of living index, as it should be, the report on the whole, is a strong vindication of the claims of the Bombay workers, and points to the need of complete restoration of wages equally in the interest of the industry and labour.

AHMEDABAD IS BENT ON WAGE-CUT

Requisition Meeting Of Arbitration Board

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Mahatma Gandhi, when he arrives here, will have before him once again the longstanding wages dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Labour Association.

Representatives of both these Associations, following their conference with Gandhiji at Patna, discussed among themselves the outline of a profit-sharing scheme based on a minimum wage, but serious differences arose in fixing such a minimum wage.

The Millowners' Association has, therefore, decided to submit the question of wage reduction once again to the Arbitration Board consisting of Gandhiji and Sheth Chimanlal Parikh and, if the Board is unable to come to a unanimous decision, to press for the appointment of an Umpire finally to decide the question.

The Association contends that with the reductions of wage scales in other centres, as revealed by the Government report of the wages enquiry Ahmedabad mills cannot afford to continue paying higher wages.—A.P.

Training Students For Public Service

Miss Bahadurji Will Move Proposal At Meeting Of Bombay University

At the meeting of the Bombay University to be held on the 27th instant Miss Bahadurji will move:

"The Syndicate be requested to prepare concrete schemes for the systematic training of University students for every department of public service, e. g., the Post Office, the Railways, the Finance Department, as also for the Indian Municipalities, Co-operative Societies, Banks, etc., wherever recruitment of new officers is or may be through open competitive examinations. The Syndicate be further requested to submit such schemes after approval by the appropriate University authorities, for sanction by the Senate at an early date."

Dr. B. G. Vad will move: If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination belongs to a registered school, he must submit his application through the Head Master of such School in the prescribed form, which besides other things shall contain a certificate to the effect that the student during the year has satisfactorily undergone a course of physical training.

The following is the report of the Senate Committee of the Bombay University in regard to the Matriculation Board:

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE

"We, the members of the Committee appointed by the Senate to draft Statutes, etcs., suggesting the constitution functions and powers of the Matcriculation Board have the honour to report as under:—

We unanimously submit to the Senate the following Statutes relating to the constitution and functions of the propoesd Matriculation Board:—

1. On or before the 1st July, 1933, there shall be constituted a Matriculation Board of twelve members, elected by the Senate, from among Ordinary Fellows. Of these twelve members: (a) There shall be two teachers of Arts Colleges, one of them being a teacher of Science; (b) There shall be three heads of Registered Schools, one of them being a Head Mistress of a Registered Girls' School, if there be one on the Senate; (c) One shall be a member of the staff of a College affiliated to the University for the purposes of the B. T. degree, if there be one on the Senate; and (d) The rest shall be Ordinary Fellows.

2. The Board shall elect its own Chairman. Six members shall constitute the quorum.

3. The election of the members shall be in the manner described in Statutes 169-175 on pages 76-77 of the current University Handbook. The Vice-Chancellor shall prescribe the procedure to be adopted to ensure the election of eligible person to the reserved seats.

4. The Board shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow on the Board.

5. The members of the Board shall, ordinarily, hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-election.

6. The office of a member of the Board shall be vacated by death, resignation, absence from four consecutive ordinary meetings of the Board, or by a member ceasing to be an Ordinary Fellow.

7. In the event of a vacancy occurring, under the provisions of the above Statute the vacancy shall be filled up by election, as soon as may be, of the eligible person; the member so elected shall hold office during the period for which the member whose place became vacant would have held office.

8. The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Board.

9 The Board shall hold and control the Matriculation Examination and register Schools for the same Examination.

10. The Board shall frame every year an estimate of fees and other receipts as also expenses for conducting the Matriculation Examination, inspection of Schools, meetings of the Board, office establishment etc., and shall present such estimate to the Syndicate for approval in the month of March.

11. The Board shall receive the fees of the candidates and other receipts, and shall, after paying therefrom the emoluments of the examiners etc., and all other necessary expenses, and keeping in hand sufficient working balance, hand over the net balance to the Syndicate.

12. The Board shall keep account in the name of the Matriculation Board and submit a half yearly statement of receipts and expenditure to the Syndicate.

NECESSARY CHANGES

We further recommend to the Senate that all necessary changes in the present Statutes and Ordinances relating to the Matriculation Examination be made in order to vest in the Matriculation Board all powers required for the holding and control of the Matriculation Examination and for the registration of Schools."

(Members of the Senate are informed that in February 1932, the Senate resolved that a Matriculation Board be established to look after all matters in connection with the Matriculaion Examination and the registration of schools, and appointed a committee of:—

1. The Rev. J. Duhr, S. J.
2. Principal N. M. Shah,
3. Dr. K. G. Naik,
4. M. R. Paranjpe, Esq.,
5. K. B. Marzban, Esq.,
6. Principal T. A. Kulkarni,
7. P. A. Dhond Esq.,
8. K. G. Warty Esq.,

to draft statutes etc., suggesting the constitution functions and powers of that Board within two months from that date.

2. The Committee framed its report and submitted it to the Senate in January 1933, when the Vice-Chancellor explained that the report could not be taken into consideration by the Senate at that stage as the opinions of the Syndicate and Academic Council on the proposed Statutes must be first ascertained under Section 34 (4) of the Bombay University Act, 1928, and these bodies had not been able to express their opinions as certain questions in connection with these Statutes had been referred to the Chancellor for his decision under Section 47 (i) of the Act.

3. In the meanwhile, certain correspondence* passed between the University Registrar and the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department, and the Government offered the following suggestions in connection with the constitution, functions and powers of the proposed Matriculation Board for the consideration of the University authorities:—

PROPOSED BOARD

(1) The proposed Board might consist of 12 members, 9 to be elected by the University to represent the various academic and University interests and 3 to be nominated by His Excellency the Chancellor from amongst experienced educational officers of Government.

(2) The functions of the Board might be to hold and control the Matriculation Examination of the University subject to the provisions of the University Act.

(3) The decisions of the Board affecting conditions to be satisfied by candidates, conditions to be satisfied by schools, subjects, curricula, and standards of tests for passing the Examination to be held by the Board might be in the form of resolutions to be presented to the Syndicate, and by that body presented to the Senate. Government's suggestions were forwarded by the Syndicate to the Academic Council for consideration. The Academic Council considered the whole correspondenie which passed between the University Registrar and Government, and apponted a Committee to consider and report on it.

In January, 1934, the Academic Council, on the receipt of the following report of its Committee, resolved that is was not in favour of setting up a Matriculation Board for the reasons stated in the Committee's report:

"That it be reported to the Academic Council that as His Excellency the Chancellor's ruling had made it clear that, under the Act, a Board as contemplated in the report of the Senate Committee would be mainly an Advisory Body, which cohld not exercise any important executive powers, the Committee (by a majority of 6 to 2) were not it favour of setting up a Matriculation Board. In view of the decision, the question of the constitution and powers of such a Board was not considered by the Committee."

In February 1934, the Syndicate approved the above resolution of the Academic Council in the matter of the creation of the Matriculation Board, and resolved that the same be forwarded to the Senate along with the report of the Senate Committee)

Madras.—A Mahomedan aged 50, tied in a gunny bag, was found floating in a tank near the Sembiam outskirts, Madras. The police are investigating.—United Press.

EXTENSIVE MONSOON

General Rainfall In Burma, Bengal And Central India

POONA, June 24.

The monsoon has been active in Malabar, Burma and Bengal and has extended into the central parts of the country and the United Provinces.

The temperature has been above normal along the North West Frontier and in the north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, the west United Provinces, west Central India, the Central Provinces, east Rajputana, and Malabar and local in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the East United Provinces east Central India, east and north Punjab and Konkan. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Orissa, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall area:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Mergui four; Victoria Point three; Maymyo two; Gwa one and a half; Akyab and Tavoy one; Cox's Bazar three; Barisal and Ranchi two; Chittagong and Burdwan one and a half; Dehra Dun and Agra two; Raipur one and a half; Bhopal, Amraoti and Saugor one; Jhalrapatan one and a half; Surat one; Ludhiana three quarters; Marmagoa two; Maha-bleshwar, Cochin and Mercara one and a half and Calicut one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in the central parts of the country and the West United Provinces, increase along the west coast of the peninsula and in Burma, extend and increase in east Rajputana and east and north Punjab and occur locally in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and east United Provinces and at a few stations in west Deccan and Gujarat. Local thundershowers may also occur in Kashmir and the North West Frontier Province.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,555 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Tibet was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at ten hours fifty-five minutes I. S. T. on Saturday 23rd June.—A. P.

24 INCHES RAIN THIS MONTH

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, June 24.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.6 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.81 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.60 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, June 24.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of June 24:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 24.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 24.21 inches.

Weather remarks:—Rain.

C. P. IN GRIP OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

NAGPUR, June 23.

Cholera took a heavy toll of life last week in the Province.

According to an official report issued by the Director of Public Health, deaths due to the disease numbered 437.

The epidemic increased in virulence in all previously infected districts.

Small-pox also increased, accounting for 90 deaths.

Four fatal cases of typhoid and two deaths from Meningitis occurred in Nagpur.—A.P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8).

mittee of Privileges on the allegations of Mr. Churchill. They argued that if the division were a close one and Labour votes saved Mr. MacDonald and his administration from defeat, it would do incalculable harm to them in the country.

Derby On Goodwill

Since the House of Commons had thoroughly vindicated Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby by its unanimous vote in favour of the Report of the Committee of Privileges, Lord Derby was not slow enough to show up Mr. Churchill to the members of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. On Thursday in referring to Mr. Churchill's charges he contended that nothing of what had been said by the author of that accusation would in any way make him alter the course he had always pursued to do the best he could in every way that came to him to help Lancashire and its chief industry. "There is, however, one thing," went on his lordship "connected with it I must say. There are those who were present at a dinner who had been brought rather into prominence and I think they are present in the room at this moment. At that dinner and on any subsequent occasion I think they will bear me out I have only had all through one thing, one object in my mind, and that is doing all one possibly can to secure goodwill between Lancashire mill-owners and Indian mill-owners. I have always felt that legislation in itself is not going to sell cotton goods, and to sell cotton goods seems to me to be the one thing that we ought to do everything in our power to increase. That can only be done to ensure that goodwill, and to stop those who would prevent that goodwill, is, I am sure, a work that all of us ought to have at heart."

Growing Fascist Menace

The other matter of urgent importance that was discussed by the members of the House of Commons was the growing menace of Fascist terror in this country. In the debate on the activities of Sir Oswald Mosley on Thursday afternoon, the House was at its best. The clash of party and individual controversy was not heard. When the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, declared his pleasure that the subject had been given a thorough examination, the expression had a good deal more than the customary official meaning. The House had shown itself on the one hand not the least inclined to be rattled, and on the other determined to maintain the supremacy of Parliament and the State against any challenge. The Home Secretary's statement of policy was wholly in harmony with this demonstration of general opinion. Its main points were two: He said with significent emphasis that he trusted the refusal of the Fascist leader to allow the presence of police at his meetings would not be repeated. If it should be, then the Government would find it necessary to act on quite other lines and would not hesitate. Secondly, the Government would review the law on the whole matter in accordance with the direction indicated in the debate and would be glad to consult leaders of every party to see if general agreement could be reached.

It fell to Mr. Issac Foot to open the debate. He appealed to reports and letters that had apeared in the press that what had happened at the last week's Olympia demonstration disclosed a state of things such as had never been known before in the history of this country. Major Attlee followed in a speech which proved to be one of the best the House has ever heard from him, thoughtful, practical and impartial. There were general cheers for his declaration that both Communists and Fascists were out to destroy democracy, and Sir Oswald Mosley's methods were utterly foreign to this country. Broadly speaking, there was good feeling between British parties in accepting the obligation of common citizenship. Sir Oswald Mosley's methods were Italian, the methods of the "gang", from Marius to Mussolini." Sir Oswald was backed by big money power and the question which needed answer was "Where did the money come from?"

America's Reply

America's sharp repiy to Britain on the war debts question strongly reflects the fierce antagonism which exists between these two rival Powers. Both are at daggers-drawn with the contraditician between them far too deep to permit them to come to an agreement. In point of fact, it is very obvious that the sharp debts tusle now going on is very closely and intimately connected up with the armament race, in which Britain and the United States are now engaged. Each is striving by all available means to win advantage over and weaken the other, and in this struggle the question of debt payments assumes big importance as a lever to be bent one way or the other.

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J. M. MEHTA'S CHALLENGE TO GOVT.

(Continued from page 14).

those who are unemployed. I can show that, as far as my country is concerned, we have very little, if anything, of this. This is not the occasion to go at length the question of social insurance benefits which Governments give to their own nationals, but in our country there is practically no unemployment insurance, and there are no public works of any pronounced character, except very nominal ones on railways, which have also declined; every public authority—municipalities local bodies, etc.—has, on the contrary, reduced the extent of its public works.

PLOTTING AND SCHEMING

"As regards planning, we have no planning but plotting, and as regards schemes, we have none but we have scheming. Our Government schemes to give preference to Great Britain at our expense. Our Government hands over our currency and exchange mechanism to the London money market, and so far as any industrial planning is concerned, we have none at all, because our Government can take no initiative until orders are received from London, and London always wants preference in India and does not wish any economic policy to be adopted that would be to the benefit of the masses of the people in India."

"A DEAD LETTER"

"As far as the labour movement is concerned in India, the Government gives more recognition to the movement than the employers give to it; I must say that to the credit of the Government of India. But even the Government of India does not follow up its own labour legislation. Although a trade union may have been registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 for which my friend Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra was responsible, the Government does not always recognise labour unions, and the Trade Disputes Act in India is to-day a dead letter. Out of 500 occasions for the settlement of trade disputes which have arisen since we passed this legislation, only four applications were granted by the Government. Therefore, so far as recogntion is concerned, our Government although better than the employers, is still far behind the Governments of other countries. The labour movement, on the contrary, is making attempts to support the work of the International Labour Organisation by insisting that there shall be recognition of industrial and trade movements in the country."

"We are trying to arrange a tripartite Asiatic conference of Governments, employers, and workers. We have already held an Asiatic Labour Congress in Ceylon only about a month ago, and the Indian trade union movement has affiliated itself to the International Trade Union Federation. In these ways the labour movement in India is trying to do its duty towards International Labour Organisation."

"There are one or two things which I wish to say before I bring my observations to a close. One of them relates to the question of the lever of exchange being used by the Governments of the world for the temporary improvement of economic conditions. This use of exchange and currency as levers for temporarily improving economic conditions is a short-range expedient which will not be beneficial in the long run, and, so far as improvement is obtained by these devices, it only means that economic armaments are being used as distinguished from military armaments. Every act of exchange or currency manipulation by one country against another is an act of hostility. It amounts to this, that Governments come here to collaborate internationally but they do quite the contrary when they are at home."

DISARMAMENT TALKS EXPOSED

"Mr. Butler in his report vigorously chastises those Governments who send Delegations to us and deny their internationalism by their parochial policies at home. The International Labour Office does a good deal of beneficient work and has already achieved some substantial results, and its moral influence has increased. But if the Governments of the world act like Penelope and come here as internationalists but act against internationalism at home, they undo most of the good work that this Organisation has been doing, or at any rate they weaken its beneficient activities. We entirely endorse the observations made by the Director in his Report with regard to this matter. Whether Mr. Henderson's Disarmament Conference succeeds or fails, the best way to see that it does not succeed is to have nationalist politics at home and pretend to be internationalists in Geneva. That is the only way to shipwreck the Disarmament Conference through this Organisation."

"IN WORST DEPTHS"

"In conclusion, I should like to say that wages in India, employment in India, consumption, production and trade in India, remain at the same low level as in the worst depths of the depression, and we have the testimony of the Finance Member of the Government of India to that effect".—United Press.

RAISE EARNING CAPACITY OF AGRICULTURISTS

No Progress Without Removal Of Illiteracy

HAS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT FAILED?

Sir Lalubhai Answers Critics

In the course of his presidential address to the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association held at Amraoti on Saturday, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas said:—

Since we last met, the crisis through which the Co-operative Movement was then passing has been intensified by the continuance of the general economic depression and to consider the situation the Government of India, in consultation with the Provincial Governments, thought it desirable to hold the eleventh session of the Registrars' Conference at Delhi on the 29th January of this year and on three subsequent days.

A CRITICISM

At the outset, I would like to convey on my and on your behalf our best thanks to H. E. the Governor of the Central Provinces for his message which has been just read out to us and which takes proper note of the existing crisis that faces the co-operative movement due to various causes, chief amongst them being the slump in the prices of agricultural products. The message hints that one of the reasons for the present unfortunate position of the movement is that it has strayed away from the true principles of co-operation; a similar criticism has been made in other Provinces also as for instance by the Bombay Reorganisation Committee and by the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Enquiry Committee. When such criticism is made from time to time and from different Provinces, they should receive serious consideration at our hands so that if we find them justifiable to any extent we might explore the ways and means of remedying the defect so that the movement may proceed hereafter on the right track, even if it has strayed to a certain extent from it. I know that this is a subject on which one has to speak only after realizing his responsibility for the remarks that he makes, and I hope you will after hearing me, testify to my impartiality and earnest desire to save the movement from the results of attacks which are due more or less to ignorance of the history of the movement or to disbelief in the basic principles of co-operation. I hope you will all forgive me if I examine this question at some length and in doing so take up some of your valuable time. I have had the good fortune of being connected with this movement not only from its inception but to a certain extent even before the first Co-operative Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. I have also had the good fortune of studying the growth of the movement at different stages in some provinces and had the privilege of working on the Maclagan Co-operative Committee. I may add that both on that Committee and later as President of the Provincial Co-operative Conference in three Provinces and two Indian States, I have always received the confidence and support of both the officials and non-officials. Nearing the grave as I do, I have no personal feelings in this matter, my sole object in referring to the past history of the movement and drawing conclusions therefrom, is to put before the younger generation of co-operators the history of the growth of the movement, its setbacks and that I have been able to see till now so that the young co-operators may be able to carry on the movement for the economic advance of the agriculturists and small industries on correct lines.

SKELETON IN THE CUPBOARD

At the time of the introduction of the Co-operative Societies Act in 1904 when officials were appointed to the new posts of Registrars of Co-operative Societies very few officials or non-officials knew even 'A. B. C.' of what the Co-operative Movement had been in the West and what good results it had achieved. The local Revenue Officials of the time were apathetic and in some instances even unsympathetic. The soil in which the movement was to be planted was not ready to receive the seed as illiteracy was and is even now rampant in the villages. The old money-lenders were hostile to the movement as they felt that it would take away their bread from their mouths. The then political leaders thought that this movement was taken in hand by Government to cover the skeleton in the cupboard because they were not prepared to follow the precedent of the Egyptian Agricultural Bank. Add to all these, the varying land tenures from the full peasant proprietory rights in Bombay and Madras to the tenants with none of these rights in Bengal, Bihar and in the United and Central Provinces and you will realize the difficulties that faced the first Registrars in the initial stages of the movement. They had to sow the seed in unprepared soil and nurse the seedling under various adverse circumstances. They had also to create an atmosphere favourable to the growth of the plant. All these factors are, I fear, not known to the present day critics who feel annoyed and dissatisfied when they see some plants being stunted in growth, some bent or twisted and most of them not rising straight to their full height. These critics usually spare the old official Registrars for having started a larger number of societies than they and their assistants and auditors could control or guide. They are equally reticent about the mistaken action of the various Provinces Government in giving greater importance to the numbers of societies registered instead of to the quality of the societies that were in existence for some years. These two parties being consciously or unconsciously exonerated the critics turn their eyes towards two classes of non-official bodies-financial or propagandist and hold them mainly responsible for any evil that may be found even lurking in the movement. As the senior most non-official co-operator, I feel justified in saying that before the slump in prices began the movement was, on the whole, progressing on the right lines to the extent that any good movement in our poor and illiterate country could be expected to go.

THE HANDICAP OF ILLITERACY

If and when there have been mistakes of omission thorough or commission they are due firstly to the surroundings in which the work had to be carried on, secondly to the desire on the part of officials and non-officials to register as many societies as possible without preliminary propaganda, thirdly to Governments expressing their approval of such action and lastly to the mistaken ideals of some of the co-operators both officials and non-officials. Speaking for myself, I acknowledge that I did not realize till very late that the illiteracy of the masses would prove such a very great handicap to the progress of the movement on correct lines. Even now if Government and their officials and the non-official co-operators do not lose heart on account of the present economic depression and work jointly with a definite purpose to eradicate evil wherever it exists and to foster the growth of the existing societies, start new societies both credit and non-credit on approved lines, there is no reason why this movement should not hold up its head again as soon as the economic depression disappears or lessens.

CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA

I shall now with your permission turn to the other side of the picture. Whilst it was not possible for co-operative institutions to tackle the larger problem of removing mass illiteracy or providing facilities for mass adult education, these institutions have been doing a fairly large amount of work in various provinces for the diffusion of a knowledge of co-operative principles and practice amongst the members of co-operative societies and their officials through schools and training classes. But the essence of these co-operative principles embodied in the well-known motto 'Each for all and all for Each' is difficult to imbibe unless backed by general knowledge and culture. Each one would, of course, appreciate the second part of the motto 'all for each' but it requires a higher type of men than the ordinary one to realise the full significance of the first part 'each for all'. At the last Conference, too, I had stressed the importance of mass education as the main problem confronting the co-operative movement. But the importance of the subject and the continued neglect of the same are my only excuse for reiterating that the full success that we desire and earnestly strive for the co-operative movement will not be attained unless illiteracy is removed, ignorance is wiped out, general knowledge widely diffused, and an intensive programme of adult education in villages is seriously taken in hand. This important and necessary piece of work is the legitimate function of the State which must, at all costs, and without caring for the difficulties that face it introduce immediately a system of free and compulsory education for the young and also of adult education in rural areas.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The subject of rural reconstruction of which adult education, to my mind, is the most important part was in a way on the agenda of the Registrar's Conference at Delhi in January last. Rural reconstruction can not merely mean cleaning of village streets, or having a few lamps in the streets or having a small night school or a medicine chest in each village. It is true that all these amenities are useful in making the lives of the villager a little more comfortable and cheerful than now, but no plan of such rural reconstruction will succeed unless and until the economic needs of the agriculturists who form the bulk of the village population such as cheap, adequate and immediate financing, co-operative marketing, irrigational facilities and consolidation of small holding, etc., are satisfied. In my opinion, the improvement of the economic condition of the agriculturists should form the groundwork of all kinds of rural reconstruction activities. It is, therefore, the duty and the basic function of every co-operative society in a village or every co-operative Institution working for rural areas to concentrate on this problem to the best of their abilities.

OFFICIAL APATHY

The movement in its early stages confined its activities mainly to the formation, registration and auditing of rural credit societies. Looking to the heavy indebtedness of agriculturists and their financial requirements for agricultural operations both official and non-official workers were fully justified in concentrating their attention on providing credit facilities to the agriculturists. Latter on, urban credit societies began to grow up and thereafter the work of starting non-credit societies both in rural and urban area was undertaken. It was only in recent times that the attention of co-operators was directed to the formation of purchase sale societies and a few producers societies. The repaying capacity of an agriculturist depends upon the reduction in the cost of production, upon an increase in the production upon obtaining better prices for crops produced. We have been able by our co-operative credit organisation to enable the agriculturist to save a decent sum by way of reduction in interest which he would have otherwise had to pay to the Sowcar, for his loan. Similarly, by the starting of sale societies in certain areas, the movement has tried to help the agriculturists to get a better price for his products than he would have realised if he sold his crops individually. In the cotton tracts of Gujarat and Karnatak in the Bombay Presidency good and satisfactory results have been achieved: and there is no reason why such efforts should not be made to extend this extremely important side of the co-operative movement in other parts of the country. Time and again for the last several years, the Registrars in their Reports and the non-officials at Conferences have acknowledged the necessity of increasing these activities but very little earnest effort has been put forth in this direction, and we must, I think, protest against this almost apathetic attitude of the powers that be towards a matter of such great importance to the whole structure of co-operation. The resolution passed at the Registrars' Conference in January last concerning this question appears to me to be a tame and halting one. The Conference expressed its opinion that the expansion of co-operative sale societies was essentially desirable as profits from agriculture were dwindling. One might infer from the above that if profits from agriculture had not been dwindling, co-operative sale societies would not be essentially desirable.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Whilst one cannot deny that the organisation of co-operative marketing is likely to meet with considerable difficulties and is liable to risks and losses, yet if we are genuinely convinced that the economic regeneration of the agriculturists depends as much on the development of Co-operative marketing as on the Co-operative organisation of credit; we need not be daunted by the dangers and difficulties ahead but should make up our minds to create or help to create the conditions necessary for the success of the sale movement. The difficulties to be faced now are nothing compared to those faced by the promotors of the movement in its initial stage. Why cannot we, officials and non-officials, then similarly join hands and work with a will to inaugurate a chain of co-operative sale societies federated to central purchase and sale societies in the Presidency towns.

PRODUCERS' SOCIETIES.

Whilst this movement has done useful work as regards providing adequate and timely financial facilities at a reasonably low rate of interest to agriculturists and small industrialists like wee metal workers, tanners, sandal wood-workers and others and has also helped in the formation of sale and purchase societies and co-operative stores, practically nothing has been done till now to organise producers' societies on a large scale. The time has come when we should turn our attention to this side of co-operation, for it is more important that the agriculturist should get greater and better returns from his land than that he should merely save money in interest charges or get a slightly higher price for his marketted crops. The task is a very big one and in some aspects bristling with almost insuperable difficulties. These should not, however, deter co-operators from tackling the problem in selected typical areas. The initiative rests with Governments of the Provinces. It is for the Revenue Members and agricultural and co-operative ministers to lay down a definite plan for this kind of work as an experimental measure in at least one area in each province. I hope you will approve of my saying from this platform that the non-official co-operators in these areas will be glad to render all help that may be necessary to make the experiment a successful one.

SUBSIDIARY COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

While I am speaking about the necessity of increasing the earning capacity of agriculturists and other villagers, I may briefly refer to the necessity of our paying attention to the subject of subsidiary cottage industries which could be beneficially worked on a co-operative basis. It is not very difficult to provide facilities to villages for carrying on their subsidiary occupations and facilitating the sale of their products. Assistance for technical improvements may be sought from the Departments of Industries and that Department will, I feel confident, be perfectly willing to render all possible assistance in the matter. The agricultural industry is not a very paying industry in our country, though crores are engaged in it, and yet the agriculturist maintains himself and his family for 12 months on the profits of the work done by him during 8 or 9 months only. He has a long vacation-such as even college professors and High Court Judges might envy, but for the fact that unlike them he does not draw his salary for the period of the vacation. A subsidiary occupation which tends to increase his income is an absolute necessity for the agriculturist in this country and it is up to us to take up intensive work for the development of subsidiary occupations in rural areas. This being largely the work of propagandis type, the institutes or unions might well take up the work of establishing contact for this purpose with the Department of Industries and making use of the primary credit societies and the district central banks for assisting in the finance and even in the purchase of raw materials and necessary simple tools and in the sale of the finished products.

This is the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing my co-operator friends from this Chair. I am getting older every day and am feeling that I am ageing. The Association needs at the helm of its affairs a younger co-operator who can devote more time and energy and clearer brains than an older man with senile decay facing men can do. I want to take this opportunity of thanking you one and all and through you all my co-operator friends, young and old, who have always loyally helped the movement, and who have evinced personal regard and kindness for me, which shall always remain engraved on my heart.

RUN OVER & KILLED BY RUNNING TRAIN

NAWABSHAH, June 23.

A very tragic sight was witnessed this afternoon on the platform of the Nawabshah Station.

It is stated that a young Muslim tried to cross the railway lines but as a goods train steamed in at that time he was held back and in the meantime the Quetta Mail which was also due to arrive at that time rushed in and the man was taken unawares and run over.

He was crushed absolutely and one of his arms was found 25 feet away from the scene of occurrence.—United Press.

Sardul Singh Suffers From Sunstroke

LAHORE, June 23.

Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveeshar had an attack of sunstroke to-day, but partially recovered and left for Mussoorie.

Another prominent local Congress worker fainted while attending a meeting, but soon regained consciousness.

To-day's temperature was 111.4.

RURAL CREDIT THROUGH RESERVE BANK

Debts Of Agriculturists Must Be Liquidated

MR. RAMDAS PANTULU REVIEWS PROGRESS OF CO-OP. MOVEMENT

AMRAOTI, June 23.

"The year 1928-29 was the peak year in the prosperity of the Co-operative Movement in all Provinces in India. The unprecedented economic depression, which set in towards the closing months of 1929, marks the beginning of the decline in the fortunes of the Co-operative Movement," said Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, presiding over the All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Conference, held here to-day.

25 YEARS' PROGRESS.

"In the quarter of a century since 1904, when the Movement was officially inaugurated in India," he continued, "it made marked progress. About 1,00,000 primary credit societies, 600 secondary institutions known as Central Board and a dozen Provincial Banks with a working capital of about 50 crores (excluding loans made by the secondary bodies to the primaries and deposits made by the latter with the former) sprang up in India (British India and the Indian States) in that period. Out of this sum, about Rs. 14 crores represented the owned capital of the institutions themselves, that is to say, their share capital and reserves. The membership of these institutions reached the figure of about 3 millions and on the usual computation, that an average rural family consists of five persons, it means that about 15 million people were brought into the movement. The co-operative credit institution had not only come to occupy an important place in our credit agencies, but also secured a recognised position in the regular banking system of the country. This is borne out by the fact that the Co-operative Banks are definitely brought into the scheme of the Indian Reserve Bank."

SHRINKAGE IN WORKING CAPITAL.

"There has been a shrinkage in the working capital of the credit institutions, mainly because they have ceased to borrow afresh from the investing public, there being no outlet for the money. Portions of the working capital which they still possess are either invested outside the Movement in securities which bear low rates of interest, or are idle. The profits of the institutions have naturally gone down. With the fall in the net profits of the primary and the central institutions, their capacity to make adequate financial contributions in supervision of societies has decreased, with the result that the supervisory agencies have also suffered. Effort is now largely concentrated on effecting recovery of overdue loans, securing old loans by additional of fresh security when they cannot be collected, and in rectifying such of the societies which have any vitality left in them still."

"As the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has said, 'opinion on co-operative credit has now crystallised round the idea that these varieties (short, intermediate and long-term) of credit cannot be supplied by the same type of co-operative organisation and that two different types of them are indispensable."

AGRICULTURISTS' INDEBTEDNESS.

"Another assumption that was a guiding factor in our credit movement was that the indebtedness of the agriculturist was the main cause of his poverty and that his economic rehabilitation could be accomplished by liquidation of his prior debts through co-operative credit societies. The truth seems to be that the poverty of the Indian peasant is due to other causes and is itself largely the cause and not the result of his indebtedness. There has been an enormous increase in the prior debt of the agriculturist in the last few decades, and it is still growing with the increasing dependence of the population on agriculture, the decline in village and domestic industries, which once furnished subsidiary occupation, constant fragmentation of holdings, increase in burdens of taxation, rent and revenue, fall in the prices of agricultural products and other economic factors. This process of the growth of rural indebtedness can not be arrested by the Co-operative Movement alone, nor can the chronic prior indebtedness of the peasant be liquidated or substantially reduced by the Co-operative Credit societies.

WILL PROV. BANKS LEAD?

"The lines of development of co-operative credit in future must therefore, mark in my humble opinion, a definite departure from the methods hitherto tried. The lead in regard to this reform must naturally come the Provincial Co-operative Banks and much of the future of the Movement will depend upon that lead. I feel that the time has come for segregation right from bottom to top of "long term credit" from "short and intermediate credit" and to develop distinct types of institutions to deal with them separately."

"The future development of co-operative finance through rural credit societies, central banks and the provincial banks must mainly aim at supplying the credit needs of agriculturists for seasonal operations and for marketing their products. I am in entire agreement with the views expressed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Provinces and Berar in his report for the year 1932, when he says that providing the agriculturist with short and medium loans raising his crops would result 'in the general improvement in his material condition and standard of life.'

RURAL CREDIT.

"It is true," Mr. Mamdas Pantulu concluded, "that the Indian Reserve Bank Act does not contain any specific provisions about Rural Credit except providing facilities for the re-discount of agricultural paper by the Reserve Bank. Provision for Rural Credit through the Reserve Bank is, however left for future legislation. I hope that this conference will be able to formulate certain lines on which such legislation may proceed."—United Press.

DETENUS' "NO" TO GOVERNMENT

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the scheme recently announced of giving the detenus confined in the Berhampore Detention Camp vocational training in such subjects as Shorthand Typewriting and Book-keeping has been dropped for the time being, in view, it is alleged, of the refusal on the part of the detenue to avail themselves of these facilities.

The reasons which led up-to this hitch between the Government and the detenus are not known as yet.

It is understood that Government had taken all steps necessary for giving effect to this scheme.—United Press.

Madura.—The Roman Catholic Mission has built 24 model houses to be rented to labourers on co-operative basis. The colony was declared open yesterday.

EDITOR SET FREE

KARACHI, June 23.

Mr. Rijhumal Agnani, editor, "Sansar Samachar" against whom a non-bailable warrant had been issued by the Sub-Judge, Rohri, has been set free on a security of Rs. 500.

The arrest warrant has been set aside.—United Press.

Hindu Sabha And Assembly Elections

LAHORE, June 23.

The appointment of an Election Board for the selection of candidates for the forthcoming Assembly elections and the definition of the relation between the Democratic Swarajya Party and the Hindu Mahasabha will, it is understood, be discussed by the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha at its meeting in Delhi on 7th July.

It is proposed that those candidates who are nominated to stand on the Mahasabha ticket would be required to give an unequival pledge to oppose the Communal Award tooth and nail both in the Assembly and outside.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, is expected to attend the meeting.—A.P.

The first huskiness preceding a sore throat demands a Lova Pastille. Antiseptic and delightfully refreshing, these pastilles are invaluable to orators, singers and smokers. Buy a box now and keep them in readiness.
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19, Bank St., ... BOMBAY.

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A Leading Tonic
Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 23.

July	11.94
October	12.22
December	12.33
January	12.38
March	12.49
May	12.59
Middling Spot	12-15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 23.

July	11.92
October	12.16
December	12.30
Middling Spot	12-07

NEW YORK.
New York, June 23.

New York, 10.55 a.m. July
October
December Closed.
New York, Noon Call, July.
October
December Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 23.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain, 3,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 23.

June 1934,		6.45
July "	6.43	6.44
August, "		6.46
September "		6.42
October	6.40	6.41
November "		6.36
December "		6.36
January 1935		6.36
February "		6.36
March "		6.36
April "		6.36
May "		6.36
Middling Spot		6.71

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 23.

Sakellaridis,	
July "	8.22
October "	8.34
November "	8.37
December "	8.40
January 1935,	8.41
March "	8.46
F. G. F. Spot	8.43

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 23.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) Unchanged.
Fine, (Good Staple) Unchanged.
Superfine (Good Staple) Unchanged.
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple) Unchanged.
Fine, (No. 1 Staple) Unchanged.
Choice, (No. 1 Staple) Unchanged.
Bengal, Good, Unchanged.
Fine, Unchanged.
Superfine, Unchanged.
Scinde, Good Unchanged.
Fine, Unchanged.
Superfine, Unchanged.

SEEDS.
London, June 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c. i. f. ton, no offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c. i. f. June/July sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont't) c. i. f. ton, June/July sellers £10-8-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c. i. f. June/July sellers £12-7-6.
Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c. i.f. June/July sellers £10-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c. i. f. ton, June/July sellers £12-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. July sellers 21/9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt. Sept./Dec. sellers 22/4½.

LONDON RUBBERS.
London, June 23.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 6-5/8.

LONDON, PRODUCE.
London, June 23.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, June/July sellers 20.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June/July sellers 25.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta, per cwt.:—
C and F Bombay per cwt. Unchanged.
C and F Karachi, per cwt. Unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, June 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 10-7/8.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 23.

Silver—Market steady.
Spot 20-5/16.
Forward 20-3/8.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Day's market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 23.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.18
Amsterdam	7.42½
Brussels	21.56½
Madrid	36.84
Milan	59.06
Berne	15.49½
Paris	76.40
Prague	121.25

T. T. London on New York, Closing rate 5.03-9/16.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 22.

	Corresponding Season to date	This week	Season 1932|33	Week 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,815	70	13,170	221 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,369	49	5,604	230 "
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	7,217	72	7,705	137 "
Of which to Japan	1,738	18	1,517	15 "
Of which to China	304	6	277	10 "
Of which to Great Britain	1,226	8	1,350	27 "
Of which to Germany	1,362	16	1,779	30 "
Stock at New York	—	66	—	197 "
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,646	—	3,576 "
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,248	—	1,393 "
World's Visible Supply ..	—	8,128	—	9,172 "
Of which American Cotton	—	5,804	—	7,215 "
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	12,564	192	12,750	400 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,472	50	8,556	74 "

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

HOAR & Co.'s SALE
LAST WEEK
FURTHER & FINAL REDUCTIONS
Have been made on all Stocks.
This Opportunity to buy the best at such low Prices may never come your way again.
20% Discount
On Tailoring Orders Placed this week.
A Deposit Secures.
Closing Date 2nd July,'34, 6-30 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
June 23.

Bandra, Sampson, Busrah.
Varela, Beytaugh, Busrah.
Burdwan, Daniel, London.
Gambhira, Ellis, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.
June 24.

Wachtfels, Kohlar, Hamburg.
Cape St. Andrew Puzey, Kobe.

LOADING.
June 23.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Sirbino for Murmagoa

S.S. Bandra:—Tht B I S N Co's steamer Bandra arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Burdwan:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Burdwan arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Gambhira:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gambhira arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Wachtfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wachtfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Cape St. Andrew:—The N Y K steamer Cape St. Andrew sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Masula for London:—58 bags turmeric M Bhuta and Co; 7 bags fennel seed M Shah & Co.

For Hull:—40 drums groundnut oil H V Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Drachenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly Amin and Sons; 1300 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills.

For Rotterdam:—160 bags cassin Imperial Export Co.

For Antwerp:—13 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. C|o New Castle for Norfolk:—16000 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co.

S.S. Burdwan for Hongkong:—12 cases fish mows and 50 cases shark fins R Dhamji and Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 1200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Moji:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 450 boles cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yakohama:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Jeypore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Sassoon J. David and Co; 311 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co. Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 2500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 2000 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw K Shivji and Co; 800 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 300 bales cotton raw N Futehally and Co; 700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—299 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru, Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Yakohama:—70 cases slates; 50 cases gramophones; 30 cases toys; 250 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 49 cases rayon piecegoods.

From Tokyo:—50 cases slates; 54 cases ice chests; 435 cases cotton yarn; 65 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—90 cases porcelain ware; 15 cases toys; 55 cases clocks; 250 cases glassware; 22 cases machinery; 25 cases cotton yarn; 1075 bags sulphur; 260 cases cotton shirrting.

From Osaka:—400 drums coal pitch; 50 cases starch; 425 cases nails; 90 cases copper rods; 50 cases silk yarn; 200 cases cotton yarn; 160 cases cotton piecegoods; 250 cases porcelain ware; 80 cases cotton shirting; 60 cases rubber goods; 30 cases cycles and parts; 50 cases brassware; 175 cases wire; 270 cases rayon yarn; 480 cases glassware; 400 kegs red lead; 524 drums paint; 22 cases wire netting.

From Kobe:—15 cases artificial silk piecegoods; 30 cases celluloid goods; 88 cases tyres; 38 cases musical instruments; 25 cases vegetable wax; 505 cases cotton shirting; 1332 bags sugar 150 cases cotton and artificial silk shirting; 160 cases worsted yarn; 80 cases wire; 48 cases chest wood; 20 cases fish oil; 25 cases rayon piecegoods; 90 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases ginger; 168 cases straw boards; 320 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 15 cases silk yarn; 18 cases hats; 100 cases glassware.

From Moji:—654 bags chemicals; 500 bags cement; 500 drums dyes; 1987 cases window glass.

From Shanghai:—495 bales cotton yarn; 48 H|c tea; 16 cases artificial silk piecegoods; 699 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—70 cases preserves; 200 bags beans; 1000 bags sugar; 50 bags sugar candy.

From Canton:—100 bags sugar candy! 1100 bundles cassia; 25 bundles galangal; 113 bundles matting; 15 bundles munsill.

From Singapore:—37 bags damar batu; 370 bags rattons; 40 bags gum benzamin; 546 bags sago flour; 31 bags pineapples; 284 pieces planks; 720 bags betel nuts.

Cotton Market Report

WITH WEEVIL POTENTIALITIES IN EAST AND BANKHEAD BILL IN BACKGROUND

Market Might Advance Rapidly

Messrs. Langley & Co., in their Market Report on Cotton, under date the 21st Inst., state as under:—Figures from the original report to be incorporated here.

Subsequently to the break approximating to a dollar a bale a week ago, selling in American markets again appeared to dry up, contributory factors being a tropical storm with nomadic tendencies and the prospect of an early adjournment of Congress.

To the non-American this latter factor is not too clear until it is realised that under the American constitution the nation selects a President to govern the country and elects a Congress to prevent his doing so. Were it not so life might be easier. And that would never do.

There has again been some talk of unfavourable weather, but little evidence of actual damage to the crop, except in the eastern States where we are of the opinion that there are definite potentialities for insect damage.

But it has rained Panhandle! Feeling that we ought to be thankful for such providential intervention, we enquired from an American friend as to the precise location and significance of Panhandle Texas State being roughly the shape of a pan, Panhandle is the area which forms the handle of that pan. It sounds quite reasonable. But it is not an extensive cotton growing area. There is a lot of waste land in Panhandle.

Then Senator Smith announced that funds have been appropriated for the purchase of cotton goods for the needy. What a Government! They corner gold, devalue the dollar in terms of that gold and from part of the vast profits buy cotton goods for the needy. A grand virtue, this charity. But it is strange that there are still so many needy. May be the remedy is to buy more cotton goods.

Looking ahead, we feel that the market will continue to be dominated by such factors—that is until the end of August. When the crop moves and hedge selling becomes a daily feature, it is a different matter.

But meanwhile with a big block of cotton held off the market, weevil potentialities in the east and, all the time, that Bankhead Bill in the background, it seems to us that it is unlikely that the market will decline to any appreciable extent and if there should be a spell of unfavourable weather it might advance rapidly. It, nowadays, requires so little to inflame American sentiment.

On the recessions which periodically do occur we favour purchases.

Heavy long liquidation dominated the Bombay market earlier in the week and to a very appreciable extent bull accounts have been unloaded.

Additionally, widespread rains have now been recorded over the Peninsula and, inevitably, a favourable monsoon outlook induces upcountry selling against both cotton and options.

The supply of contracts has, in fact, recently been larger than for some time.

Also, and in spite of something approaching a squeeze in the near sampin position, Japanese inquiry tailed off on the advance. Yesterday's cable from Japan read "conditions deplorably dull." A lull after the recent activity was not, however, entirely unexpected and we do not think it will be long before Japan is again in the market for Indian cotton.

China periodically shows a little interest. But Europe is quiet—except for inquiries for new crop which seem to indicate an opinion that India's next crop is going to be given away. This is not America. In this country we do not give cotton away—or not intentionally.

The local bull clique having made the obvious choice in favour of the consolidation of well earned paper profits rather than to hold for cotton, Broach July/August is now no longer a manipulated contract and from its recent potential strength in lower markets it now, with rates higher and the long interest which intended to ask for cotton liquidated, becomes potentially weak.

Carrying basis Broach cotton beyond August is not usually a profitable operation. There is meanwhile no demand for such cotton. Neither is there any demand for the outside growths tenderable against the Broach contract. There has recently been rather more transferring of hedges by shippers from July Broach to new April/May but we look for a widening in this difference at a later date.

The Bombay market has been well liquidated and, with a greatly improved technical position, we favour purchases on any further easiness.

INDIAN TRADE WITH MANCHESTER

Extensive Enquiry For Cloth

The following extract from a report of Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson of Liverpool, dated the 6th inst., should afford an interesting reading, particularly in regard to the "extensive" enquiry for cloth which Manchester is receiving from Indian markets:

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The general demand for yarn and cloth is not nearly broad enough to give satisfaction in all quarters. Some sections, however, have benefited substantially and some manufacturers have larger order books than they have had for some time.

CLOTH.

Indian enquiry is as extensive as ever, and dhooties, sarries, printers, mulls and jacconets have been bought in good quantities.

Producers of shirtings have not benefited to the same extent as the makers of lighter cloth, but several modest transactions have been fixed up for Karachi and two or three for Calcutta. Rangoon has been in the market for lawns and cambrics, and a larger business in fine mulls, supers and fancies has been available for Singapore and the Straits Settlements.

China has not followed the lead of India. One or two houses have dealt with a moderate enquiry, but only minor sales of poplins, brocades, bleachers and fancies have been reported either for Shanghai or Hongkong.

Several of the South American markets continue to be handicapped by exchange restrictions and are able to make only intermittent purchases, but moderate quantities of dyeing and printing cloth and linings have been sold for the Argentine and Columbia. The Continent as a whole has lent better support to a variety of cloth, and several producers of finishing styles have booked fairly heavily. Both Turkey and Greece have given out important contracts for printing and bleaching cloth, and sales of miscellaneous cloth have taken place for Iraq and Persia.

YARN.

Some substantial quantities of coarse counts have been sold running into several million pounds in weight. Business in Egyptian counts has been patchy, but it is reported that fairly large contracts have been booked with Germany for glove making.

Breach On E. B. Rly. Repaired

MAJBAT, June 23.

The Divisional Superintendent, Metre Gauge, E. B. Railway, Majbat, wires:—

The breach on the E. B. Railway on the Rangiya-Rangapara section at mile 360|1 has been repaired and normal train working resumed.—A.P.

Do You Feel Like This?

NO Strength, No Energy, No Zest, No Manhood, No Joy? Sports, food, work, pleasure, amusements beckon you in vain. You can't be bothered.

We have all felt like that sometimes, but to feel like that always is dangerous. You want a thorough renovation. What is needed is a blood purifying tonic, digestive laxative and nerve builder. Take

STEARN'S DIGESTIVE and TONIC TABLETS

They will bring you back to life, vigour and enjoyment, increase your vitality, build up your nerves, strengthen your will and make you fresh, fit, forcible and fertile both in brain and body.

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INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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HEAD OFFICE:—East & West Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
The real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial surplus disclosed after a severe test by the Actuary.
Surplus disclosed at the Valuation for the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931, is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous Valuation.
New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.
Increasing Popularity of the Company is the evidence of greater Public confidence.
EAST & WEST
offers to you an exceptional opportunity to improve your economic condition.
Apply:— THE MANAGER, Head Office.

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WESTERN INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.
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BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Endt. Rs. 20
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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1934

Jamnadas Mehta's Challenge To Govt. Of India

Statistics Provided By Schuster Himself!

Can They Deny My Statement On Labour Conditions?

GENEVA, (By Air Mail).

"Let us not forget that every fourth man in the world is a Chinaman, and every fifth is an Indian, and half the population of the world is in Asia, and a considerable portion in Africa."

AT WHOSE EXPENSE?

These two big continents of the world are not advanced enough to have statistical information available, and while improvements might have taken place in countries which are organised on Western lines, it might be at the expenses of the countries and the continents to which I have referred."

WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITION.S.

In the above words Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Indian Workers' Delegate criticised, at the meeting of the International Labour Conference held on June 14, the report of Mr. Butler the Director of International Labour Organisation on world economic condition when it came out.

"TRADES DISPUTE ACT A DEAD LETTER, & UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF ILLUSORY"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continued:—

MR. BUTLER'S REPORT.

"Mr. Butler's first Report as Director of International Labour Organisation was read in India, as I am sure it was read elsewhere, with instructive fascination. His second Report maintains the same level, and I am sure it will be welcomed with equal ardour. In 'terse', lucid sentences, which sometimes rise to the height of eloquence, in passage after passage of this kind, he brings into review the outstanding issues before the world, the forces behind them, and the tendencies which they manifest. I am sure that his third Report, after the Conventions on hours of work and on unemployment insurance have been passed and ratified by the majority of the countries, will be able to announce that this cruel unemployment has been effectively countered.

"ONLY ILLUSORY."

"In reviewing the conditions of production, international trade, and employment or unemployment, Mr. Butler comes to the conclusion, guarded as it is, that the volume of employment has improved. I am not here to challenge the statement of so learned and well-informed a functionary, but I am bound to say that this improvement is not as genuine as it appears, and what is more his own the Report indicates that the improvement is in some cases only illusory, on account of the fact that many of the unemployed no longer appear among the list of the unemployed, that many are receiving relief, and that part of the improvement is in any case due to the large number of armament factories."

"In addition to this, the Eastern countries, and particularly the bigger ones are not organised for important statistical information, and therefore observations and conclusions are to that extent inconclusive and partly vitiated as long as the statistical information about the whole of the world is not brought under review, and it cannot be brought under review because it is not available in some cases. Therefore I am inclined to believe that the partial improvement in some countries is at the expense of deterioration in others.

"For my own country, I can say with confidence that there is no improvement—there is deterioration. And for that purpose I am not relying on anything except the statistical information furnished by our Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Finance Member of the Government of India, so that there can be no doubt about the accuracy of my statement and no possibility of my going wrong. The statistical information which our Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, supplied in his budget speech in March 1934, only about three months ago, discloses together with other statistics which are equally official, the fact that prices in India have not only not risen, but have fallen in some cases, that production has not yet improved and that employment has declined, that trade is still in the same moribund condition, and that consumption by the masses of articles of daily use has decreased."

BASED ON BUDGET SPEECH.

"Well, if these statements are correct—and they are based chiefly on the budget speech of Sir George Schuster—then conditions in India have at any rate not improved even to the partial extent which the Director visualises in his Report. The consumption of so important an article as salt, which is used by the masses, has also decreased. Our revenues have fallen by 50 millions. Our income tax has fallen by 9 millions. All this goes to show that neither production nor foreign trade has improved, but that they have remained at the same level as last year. Therefore neither production nor the revenue of the State, nor employment, nor any other economic factor can properly be described as in a sound condition."

CAN GOVT. DENY?

"It must be remembered that the Macmillan Committee, which was appointed by the British Government about three years ago, declared that prices in India have fallen 25 per cent to 33 per cent in excess of prices in other parts of the world. Why? Because in addition to this terrific depression our Government which has not depreciated its currency but has appreciated it. India is the one country in the world which is attacked not only by the world depression but from within by the Government, which operates our currency and exchange mechanism to our disadvantage. I shall certainly expect the Indian Government representative here to deny that, if he can of the facts as brought out in the statistical information which I have laid before the Conference."

UNEMPLOYMENT.

"Then Mr. Butler deals with the question of relief work: public works, unemployment insurance and other measures of social improvement for the relief of

(Continued on page 11).

DIBRUGARH UNDER WATER

Unprecedented Floods In Bengal & Assam, Brahmaputra Still Rising

SYLHET TOWN IN DANGER

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Further reports of floods in several districts in Assam and Bengal as a result of recent rains have been received.

Shillong: The Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, reports that there have been heavy floods in the river Kapili, the Kampur side being cut off from the district. Relief measures are being organised.

The river Surma at Sylhet is still rising, the level being now half a foot below the highest recorded in 1915.

Jorhat: The Brahmaputra is rising and Dibrugarh town is under water. A portion of the Jorhat Provincial Railway line is inundated and train communication is suspended.

The area from Dauki to Sonamganj has been seriously affected as a result of heavy rains in the Khasi hills.

Mymensingh: Incessant rains on the Garro hills have caused unprecedented floods which have submerged property and cut off all communications.—A.P.

BOAT CAPSIZES

GAUHATIS, June 23.

The Brahmaputra has risen about 14 feet during the last ten days.

Reports of flood havoc are pouring in daily.

It is stated that a boat containing seven persons while crossing a rivulet capsized owing to strong current. Three of the occupants saved their lives by clutching the branches of trees but four are still missing.

Another report says that a recently married young Forest Ranger while crossing a flooded hill stream was carried away by the strong current and drowned.

A tiger took shelter from the rains in the Kulsi Forest Office.

Three days mail bags are lying accumulated at the Gauhati station.—A.P.

SEVERAL HOUSES COLLAPSE

Violent Storm Sweeps Over Alleppey

ALLEPPEY, (Madras), June 23.

A violent storm accompanied by heavy rains swept over the town when a number of trees were uprooted and many houses collapsed.

A huge mango tree fell upon a house and crushed to death a Christian sleeping inside.—United Press.

NEW DISPENSARY FOR MORWA

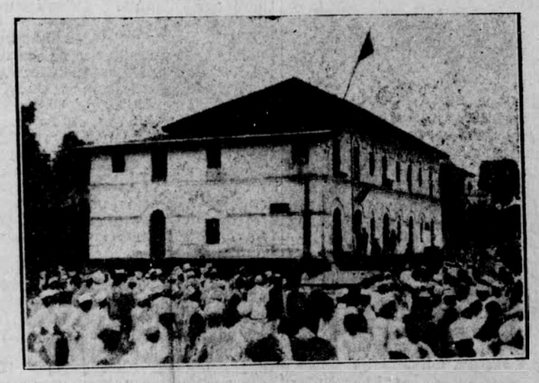
(From A Correspondent)

GODHRA, (By Mail)

On the 17th instant the opening ceremony of the Dispensary building at Morwa built at cost of about Rs. 3,000 by the District Local Board Panch Mahal was performed by Mr. Manilal Mehta M. L. C. Prsident of the Board

The Dispensary was started in the local Dharmashalla as an experimental measure but the growing number of patients compelled the Board to make it permanent and to provide it with a suitable building It has really supplied a great need on this side, as there was no medical aid private or public, available within an area of 300 square miles.

The old building of the Guje rat District C. C.



The new building of the Gujerat District C. C., Ahmedabad.

WATER SUPPLY DISPUTE SEQUEL

Deadly Weapons Used In Fight? Three Casualties

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 24.

Lahtis, hatchets and other deadly weapons were reported to have been freely used in a fight in village Garhiyasin at Shikarpore as a result of which one person was killed and three seriously injured. It is stated the question of water supply for their fields led two factions of Muslim agriculturists to the fight.

REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENCE.

Bengali Youth Gets 4 Years Rigorous

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Bhuban Chandra Das has been sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having in his possession without a licence a five-chambered revolver and fourteen live cartridges.

The defence was that the weapon and the cartridges had been planted on the accused by the informer in the case.—A. P.

Search And Arrest In Calcutta Dock

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Deputy Commissioner, Port Police, with two members of the staff, proceeded to the King George's dock, Garden Reach, carried out a search of the s.s. "Ceylon", and seized a six-chambered alarm pistol loaded with six pellets from the possession of S. Nilsson, the coal trimmer of the vessel, who was arrested.

Nilsson hails from Norway and is aged 21.—A. P.

Re-arrested Under C. L. A. Act.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Two youths arrested in connection with the Lebong outrage were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but rearrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Ministers' Committee Meeting Postponed

SIMLA. June 23.

The "Associated" Press understands that the meeting of the Committee of the Indian States Ministers announced to be held in Bombay in the first week of July has been postponed to a date which is not yet fixed.—A.P.

HELP TO PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon's Wire To Gandhiji

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The resolution of the Congress Working Committee passed recently requiring the Congress workers to render assistance to the Congress Parliamentary Board appears to have sprung a surprise among such Congressmen as did not believe in the utility of legislatures and had, therefore, no intention to participate in the elections.

Babu Purushottam Das Tandon is one of those to whom the resolution in question has come as a surprise and he has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Regarding the Working Committee resolution expecting the Congress workers to render assistance to the Parliamentary Board kindly wire opinion whether those Congressmen who refuse to take part in elections should remain on Congress executive bodies.

Mr. Tandon sent the above wire on June 16 but no reply has yet been received. He has also followed it up with a letter to Mahatma Gandhi.

SELECTION OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, has released the following for publication through the "United Press":—

"At the meeting of the Congress Election Board held in Bombay on June 17 the following resolutions were passed:

(1) Nomination of the Selection Committee appointed by the Board shall be final, except in those cases where the Committee is of opinion that the matter should be referred to the Board for final selection.

(2) In all matters of selection of the candidates for the Assembly from provinces the members of the Board belonging to that provinces shall be consulted before the names of the candidates are considered.

(3) All communications regarding financial matters shall be addressed to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

"At the meeting of the Selection Committee appointed by the Board held on June 19 at Bombay it was decided that all communications concerning the election shall be addressed to Dr. B. C. Roy (36 Wellington Street, Calcutta) for provinces of Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Delhi, Punjab and Ajmer and Merwara and to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (Warden Road, Bombay) for the provinces of Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar."—United Press.

"Nation Bound To Go Forward"

Dr. Desai Hoists Flag On Ahmedabad Congress House

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 24.

Scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed this morning at the Congress House, when Dr. Chandulal Desai hoisted the Tri-colour National Flag before a large and representative gathering.

Sjt. Jivanlal Diwan addressing, asked all present to take up constructive work in cities and villages in right earnest.

Sjt. Chandulal Desai then addressing appealed for the cultivation of the spirit "Do and die for the uplift of the country" and said: "we meet after a lapse of 30 months. We should not be down-spirited. We have lost nothing but gained everything. The nation is plunged in the fight and it has gone forward. It has nothing to lose as such reverses are bound to come in the life of a nation. We should take lessons and commit no mistake in future. A new spirit has been imbibed amongst the new generations as a result of the last fight. Give up shows and a sense of false shame. The nation is bound to go forward in spite of reverses. The new spirit will bear fruit and the nation will achieve its goal.

He then hoisted the flag and the function ended with "vande-matram".

ANDHRA RATNA BHAVAN REOPENED

Desabhakta Performs Flag Hoisting Ceremony

BEZWADA, June 23.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the opening ceremony of the Andhra Ratna Bhavan recently returned by the Government performed by Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu this morning synchronised with the flag hoisting ceremony by Desa Bakhta Konda Venkatappaya.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee have assembled and are continuing deliberations. —United Press.

GANDHI ASHRAM RESTORED

AJMER, June 23.

The Gandhi Ashram at Hitaundi taken possession of by the Government on 15th January, 1932, has been restored to Mr. Haribhan Upadhaya, Director of the Ashram.

Dr. Sayed Mahmud, General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. performed the flag hoisting ceremony at the Ashram last evening and in the course of a brief speech reminded Congressmen present that it was no occasion for exultation as it was no sign of victory and that they were starting all over again. He exhorted them to work the constructive programme of the Congress vigorously.

Dr Sayed Mahmud proceeded to Allahabad last night.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED

Congressmen Go To Karachi Congress Office In Procession

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 24.

The National Flag was hoisted this morning in Rambaugh Recreation ground, by local Congressites, who went in procession to the Congress Office, where Sjt. Naraindas Bechar, President, Karachi District Congress Committee, unfurling the flag paid tributes to national workers for their past services in the country's cause, and exhorted them to uphold the Congress flag till their goal was reached.

"SWALLOWED ITS OWN CONSCIENCE"

Dr. Moonje Criticises Congress Resolution On Communal Award

Dr. Moonje in the course of his supplement to his address at the Bombay and Surburban Hindu Mahasabha Conference held in Bombay on Saturday said:

The Congress Resolution on the Communal Award has neither logic nor reason, neither consistency nor sturdy nationalism. It swallows its own conscience and in trying to mesmerise all, succeeds in mesmerising none.

However, all these inherent defects of the Congress Resolution may be claimed as virtues of Diplomacy which has given birth to the Resolution. But is this Diplomacy?

The fundamental question, however, is—Does Diplomacy ever fit in compatibly with Truth? Should it, however, be really Diplomacy, we see the fun of the wobbling baby steps of the Congress Diplomacy aspiring to show themselves off in competition with the masculine steps of the fully grown British Bureaucracy."

As for the Mahasabha, it is now inevitable, if the Resolution stands as it is, that it will have to call the Hindus to support only those candidates who will openly avow for complete rejection of the Communal Award and non-acceptance of any settlement which is not the result of mutual agreement.

"AGENTS IN CONGRESS."

It is a great pity, though I can quite appreciate the handicap of the cornering to which the Mahatma and the Congress were subjected by the so-called Nationalist Moslems. They acted, as if it were, as agents in the Congress of their communalistic brethren who, standing out, are vehemently insisting on the acceptance of the Communal Award. The Mahatma could not get over the fact that these few Moslem friends of his will not be able to find their way into the Legislative Assembly if the larger Moslem mass which forms their constituencies in separate electorates is not placated. These Moslem friends of the Mahatma will owe a dual allegiance, one to the Congress morally and the other to their Moslem constituencies which would elect them. They will thus be more a handicap than a help to the Congress in the actual working of the Assembly according to the Congress policy.

WHAT IS THE GAIN?

Which way will their allegiance deflect their votes when occasions may arise—and they are bound to arise frequently—involving conflicts between purely national interests versus the communal interests of the Moslems? What have thus the Congress and the Mahatma gained by sacrificing not only the Hindus but even the Truth for which the Mahatma stands i.e. Nationalism?

But perhaps with the Mahatma, the teeming millions of the Hindus do not count, as herds of sheep do not count with a tiger.

The Congress says "it can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award," which, in the language of practical politics, means acquiescence by connivance or consent by silence.

The Mahasabha, on the other hand, rejects the Award summarily and is grateful for the moral support it has received in justification of the correctness of its decision by the resignations of the two emminent Congress leaders, the revered Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney.

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